

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The figurines described herein were collected by Abbie Northcutt and his family, including Mr. and Mrs. Royce Carter of Plano, who recognized the importance of these unique pieces and encouraged the writer throughout the study. They must be thanked for their persistence and insight. In addition I want to thank Drs. Bell, Hughes, Shafer, Shiner, Story, and Wendorf who responded to inquiries about the figurines. R. King Harris of Dallas shared his vast knowledge of Wichita archeology with the author. The photographs were prepared by William A. Westbury and James Rickards of the Anthropology Department at Southern Methodist University.

REFERENCES

- Bell, R. E.; Jelks, E. B.; and Newcomb, W. W. Jr., 1967. A Pilot Study of Wichita Indian Archeology and Ethnohistory. Final report for Grant GS-964 to the National Science Foundation.
- Harris, R. K.; and Harris, I. M., 1967. Trade Beads, Projectile Points, and Knives. In *A Pilot Study of Wichita Indian Archeology and Ethnohistory*, assembled by R. E. Bell & E. B. Jelks, and W. W. Newcomb, pp. 129-62. Final Report for Grant GS-964 to the National Science Foundation.
- Kidd, K. E.; and Kidd, M. A., 1970. A Classification System for Glass Beads for the Use of Field Archaeologists. *Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History*, no. 1:45-89.
- Kroeber, A. L., 1939. Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 38.
- Miroir, M. P., Harris, R. K., Blaine, J. C. and McVay, J., 1973. Benard de la Harpe and the Nassanite Post. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, 44:113-67.
- Newcomb, W. W., 1961. The Indians of Texas, from Prehistoric to Modern Times. The University of Texas Press, Austin.
- Newcomb, W. W. and Field, W. T., 1967. An Ethnohistoric Investigation of The Wichita Indians in The Southern Plains. In *A Pilot Study of Wichita Indian Archeology and Ethnohistory*, assembled by R. E. Bell, E. B. Jelks, and W. W. Newcomb, pp. 240-395, Final Report for Grant GS-964 to the National Science Foundation.
- Pratt, P. P., 1961. Oneida Iroquois Glass Trade Bead Sequence, 1585-1745. The Fort Stanwix Museum, Indian Glass Trade Beads, Color Guide Series no. 1.
- Shafer, H. J., 1969. Archeological Investigations in the Robert Lee Reservoir Basin, West Central, Texas. *Papers of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project*, no. 17.
- Skeels, L. L. M., 1972. An Ethnohistorical Survey of Texas Indians. Texas Historical Commission, Archeological Report no. 22.
- Tunnell, C. D.; and Newcomb, W. W., Jr., 1969. A Lipan Apache Mission, San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz—1762-1771. *Bulletin of the Texas Memorial Museum*, no. 14.
- Vivian, G., 1964. Excavations in a 17th-Century Jumano Pueblo, Gran Quivera. National Park Service, Archeological Research Series, no. 8.
- Vivian, R. G., 1965. An Archeological Survey of the Lower Gila River, Arizona. *The Kiva* 30(4):95-146.
- Watt, F. H., 1969. The Waco Indian Village and its People. *Central Texas Archeologist*, no. 9.
- Watts, W. C., 1963. Distribution of Pottery in Surface Sites on The South Plains of Texas. *Bulletin of the South Plains Archeological Society*, vol. 1, pp. 1-25.
- Word, J. H., 1965. The Montgomery Site in Floyd County, Texas. *Bulletin of the South Plains Archeological Society*, vol. 2, pp. 55-102.

PLACE-NAMES IN THE WICHITAS

BUFORD MORGAN
Dallas, Texas

THE NAMING OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES in the Wichita Mountains was practiced by Indians long before the first white explorers entered the region, but little remains of those original designations. Zoddletone Mountain and Zoddletone Springs appear to be the only ones to retain their Indian names, although Rainy Mountain and Sheep Mountain are English translations of names bestowed by the Kiowa. Moko Mountain and Poko Mountain are believed to be of Indian origin, but they remain to be identified. In addition, we know that Mount Scott was long known to Indians as End of Mountains, that a mountain on the western side of the range, probably Quartz Mountain, was known as Last Mountain, and that the name of the Wichita Mountain Range derived from other Indian tribes referring to them as the mountains where the Wichita Indians lived.

In 1852 an exploration party consigned to investigate the upper Red River left Fort Belknap, Texas, under the command of Capt. Randolph B. Marcy. The Wichita Mountains were reached on May 23, somewhere between present Tipton and Snyder, Oklahoma. In the next few weeks the first English place-names were conferred. Some of the features so honored include Elk Creek, Otter Creek, Mount Webster, and Mount Scott.

With the opening of the territory for settlement in 1901, name-giving began in earnest. Gold seekers and homesteaders donated their own names or coined titles for canyons, streams, springs, hills, and mountains that lay within their domain. In other instances, travelers bestowed names to springs and creek crossings as a way of identification, because of the people who lived nearby. Sometimes this practice led to a feature having more than one name. For example, Tahoe Creek was named for the Indian Ta-haa (also known as Da-ha) who took his land allotment near its upper end. Downstream it was known as Jenkins Creek because the Jenkins family lived near a crossing known as Jenkins' crossing. Still farther downstream near Stumblingbear's home, a crossing and the stream bore his name.¹

While the basic pattern for giving names was one of honoring people, there were several variations. Some, such as Dead Man Mountain and Lost Men Springs, were named with an air of mystery. Others received humorous

titles, and some were given names to describe their appearance. Still others were named in honor of famous Indian tribes and wildlife.

Names freely given were freely changed, some with saddening results. Mount Webster, the first mountain in the Wichitas to be given an English title, became Tepee Mountain. White Wolf Mountain, named in honor of the great Comanche chief, became Rabbit Hill. Big Tree Hill was changed to Welsh Hill and Monument Hill became Mount Hinds.

A few of the names listed on modern maps have eluded the author in his three-year search for name origins. These include Dog Run Hollow, Grace Mountain, Lost Men Springs, Mount Cummins, Central Peak, Moko Mountain, Poko Mountain, Mount Lauramac, Mount Wall, Walsh Mountain, and Williams Peak. Many theories have been advanced while visiting with old-timers who were reared near the Wichitas, but no one could say for sure how the names originated. Walsh Mountain and Williams Peak are obviously family names, and the same can be said for Mount Cummins. Mount Wall was thought to be named because of a wall-like bluff on its north-eastern side, but could well be a family name too. Grace Mountain seems to have been named for a lady, but was it for the wife of a settler or did the Forest Service name it in honor of the wife of President Coolidge? Central Peak is believed to be named because of its central location in the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Dog Run Hollow was believed to be an area where dogs were kept by trappers. Mount Lauramac was thought to be a coined name stemming from a wife-husband relationship—possibly the William McDaniels who were early prospectors in the area. Equally important to the preservation of historical information is the origin and listing of names given to less imposing land features which do not appear on modern maps.

While the origin of the few names listed above remains unknown, more than 200 others have been successfully traced, and are presented in alphabetical order:

ADAMS HILL. Named for Col. Granger Adams, Fifth Field Artillery, former commander at Fort Sill, this hill is located about one-half mile northeast of the Fort Sill Indian School. Col. Benjamin Grierson's reconnaissance party sent to the Wichitas in 1868 to locate a site for Fort Sill visited the hill, and on top found some Indian "medicine," a dense exudation of petroleum or asphalt. The Indians used the material as a salve on the sores of their horses. Later they gathered it for use as chewing gum.²

AMBROSIA SPRINGS. An abundant supply of good clear water, even when the adjacent creek was muddy, made this spring a longtime favorite of the Indians. It also was a prime factor in the selection of the site for Fort Sill. In 1883, Surgeon Morse K. Taylor had the spring cleaned out to a depth of twenty-two feet, lined with masonry, and housed within a stone building

in order to provide water and a spring-house for the fort. During its construction his wife, Ambrosia Taylor, died and the spring was named in her honor. A gray stone monument erected there bears this inscription: "As these munificent waters flow perpetually from the deep bosom of the earth, so did her sympathies for the distressed overflow from her sensitive heart."

ANDREWS HILL. In 1907 the artillery branch of the U.S. Army split into the field and coast artillery. The thirty-six batteries of field artillery in the United States were scattered, poorly trained, and poorly equipped. The War Department decided to establish a school of fire in which officers would receive comprehensive and uniform training. In October 1910 a board of officers was appointed to formulate detailed plans for the new school, and consisted of Capt. Dan T. Moore, Capt. Jesse Langdon, and Lt. Col. D. J. Rumbough. Five months later, Colonel Rumbough's regiment was transferred to Hawaii, and he was replaced by Col. Henry M. Andrews.³ The hill named in his honor is located on the military reservation, north of Four Mile Crossing.

ANTELOPE FLAT. This little meadow, lying south of Comanche Lake and adjacent to the highway from the refuge headquarters to the Buffalo Gap entrance, was named for an animal that was never native to the Wichita Mountains. Several attempts have been made to establish an antelope herd in the mountains, but all have failed. In 1910 the Boone and Crockett Club presented eleven antelope to the government. This herd was shipped from the Yellowstone Park area, and arrived in the Wichitas in poor condition. Shortly after their arrival at the Wichita Game Preserve they developed serious internal disorders which resulted in the gradual destruction of the animals. In 1921 the American Bison Society donated to the Wichita Game Preserve ten antelope purchased by the society from J. C. Blazier, of Alberta, Canada, a conservationist dedicated to the preservation of the species. Six of the ten died after their arrival. In 1922 six more were sent from Blazier's ranch in Alberta, and of these, only one survived. Of the twenty-seven antelope shipped to the preserve, only five remained healthy. The natural increase of these animals brought the Wichita herd to thirty-four by 1927 and it appeared that the animals were adapting to the area, however, all had perished by 1931.⁴

After the Fish and Wildlife Service assumed jurisdiction of the Wichita Refuge, four fawn from the Oklahoma Panhandle were brought in, but all died within six months. The last band of antelope stemmed from transplants from New Mexico from 1938 through 1940, consisting of thirty-four head. This group increased to seventy-one in 1944, then started declining. An erratic pattern of increases and decreases followed until 1969, when the last doe disappeared.

Studies indicate that the Pronghorn Antelope do well when annual rainfall averages fifteen inches or less per year. In contrast, the Wichita Moun-

tains rainfall averages a little more than 30 inches annually. Doe antelope dropped many of their fawns during May, and records reveal that more fawns survived when May rainfall was less than average. These facts point to the conclusion that antelope cannot live through prolonged chilly spring rains.⁵ Antelope were once native to areas near the Wichita Mountains. Rev. Albert Horse noted that the Kiowas hunted antelope on the flats north of Rainy Mountain, which he said was a favorite place for them.

APACHE LAKE. Situated on a branch of Panther Creek at the mouth of Wild Horse Canyon is a small lake named for the Chiricahua Apaches. Under Mangus-Colorado, Cochise, and Geronimo, the Apache had been the scourge of New Mexico and Arizona. After a series of exhausting campaigns conducted by Crook, Miles, and Lawton, the surviving renegades surrendered to Lt. Charles Gatewood in August 1886. The prisoners were sent to Fort Marion, Florida, until 1894. Then, under the leadership of their hereditary chief Naiche and the celebrated medicine man and prophet, Geronimo, the Apaches were transferred to Fort Sill where they could "see the sun without having to climb a pine tree."

In the spring of 1895, two-room houses were built by the government for each Apache family, and ten acres of land allotted to each household. In 1913 the Apaches were released from their prisoner of war status and about half their number returned to their former homes in New Mexico and Arizona. The remainder settled on eighty-acre homesteads selected from some of the best farmland on the Kiowa-Comanche reservation.

APACHE RIDGE. Located on the military reservation east of Four Mile Crossing on Medicine Creek, Apache Ridge, like Apache Lake and Apache, Oklahoma, was named for the Chiricahua Apache prisoners of war.

ARAPAHO POINT. This peak, with an elevation of 1,989 feet, is located south-southwest of Mount McKinley on the military reservation. It takes its name from the Arapaho Indians who normally ranged with the Cheyenne farther to the northwest. A small band of Arapaho, under Little Raven, was forced to the reservation near Fort Sill in 1869. Arapaho Point was known to early settlers as Seymour Mountain.⁶

ARBUCKLE HILL. On the east range of the military reservation east of Lake George, Arbuckle Hill was the eastern entry to Fort Sill in the 1870s. Travelers on the road from Fort Arbuckle topped the hill after crossing Cache Creek to look down on the fort. The Comanche chief, Mow-way, is buried on the southern slopes of this hill, about 200 yards from the historical marker erected at the top.⁷

BAKER'S PEAK. Baker's Peak is a cone-shaped mountain in the northwest corner of the refuge, close to Mount Pinchot. It is the fourth highest peak in the mountains, but that is not its claim to fame. An unusual and exciting episode gave it its name, and the following account was given some twenty-five years ago by Dan Haley, who owned a ranch just outside the

northwest corner of the refuge, and had lived in that area ever since it was opened.

Dan said that when he was about fourteen years old, he was working as a cowboy for his father, and spent many nights camped out in the open with a crew of cowmen working their herd. It was around one of these campfires that he heard the story from Longhorn, a Yaqui by birth, who was captured as a boy in Mexico and raised by the Comanches. He later became a sub-chief of that tribe, and a powerful figure in the last years of the Comanche uprisings.

As a boy of sixteen about 1859, Longhorn, in a mixed group of Comanches and Kiowas, ran across two mounted soldiers somewhere in the flat country west of Cutthroat Gap. These two privates, one of whom was named Baker, were members of Capt. Van Dorn's Second Cavalry, then on an expedition from Fort Belknap, Texas, to punish the Indians who had been raiding into Texas and Mexico. Van Dorn set up a base of operations on Otter Creek, not far from the present site of Tipton. This base was named for a friend who had died a short time earlier of tuberculosis, Lt. Charles Radziminski. After a few months in this location, the camp was moved northward to another location. Longhorn said it was on Sandy Creek, but most historians place it at an unknown location on Otter Creek.

Private Baker and his companion were on scouting duty from this second camp when they were surprised by the Indian war party. Far outnumbered, they spurred their mounts into a race for the mountains and the protection of the boulders. The Indians followed and during one of the showers of arrows, Baker's companion was killed. Stopping briefly to gather his gun and ammunition, Baker managed to outrace the Indians to the rocks where both he and his pursuers were forced to dismount and fight on foot.

Then began one of the most incredible battles in history or legend. One cavalryman and two rifles against more than 200 howling warriors. Utilizing every rock and boulder for cover, Baker was able to move back in a running fight, and eventually reached the top of the mountain. It was a steep-sided, cone-shaped mountain with a pointed top. Private Baker found that by crouching or lying flat he could command all sides with his rifle fire.

The Indians were handicapped by the steep slopes and lack of cover. Wave after wave of the redmen surged up the sides, only to be turned back by the deadly accuracy of Baker's rifles. The battle is said to have lasted two days. After each onslaught the Indians fell back, regrouped, and planned new strategy, but each new thrust met the same fate as before.

Near the end of the second day, Baker was relieved by a group of soldiers Van Dorn had sent out as a search unit, and they were led to the scene by the sound of rifle fire. Accounts of the battle indicate that Baker killed over eighty of the attacking force, while he had escaped without a scratch.

The Indians looked upon Baker as a great warrior, strong, brave, and with

the eye of an eagle. Every brave in the tribe burned with the desire to find and kill Baker. It was as Longhorn said at the cowboy's campfire that night: "I have always regretted that I have been unable to find and kill that man and eat his heart, so that I might gain some of his courage."⁸

Elmer Parker, Jr., an employee at the wildlife refuge for thirty years, has talked with several old-timers who believe the fight took place on some other mountain than the one named for Baker. He agrees, for he has been to the top of Baker's Peak and says that it could not be defended by a single person.

BALLY MOUNTAIN. This grass-covered limestone prominence in Caddo County was named by settlers as Baldy Mountain. A typographical error changed it on someone's map to Bally Mountain, and later cartographers perpetuated the error. Some maps have gone a step further and list it as Balley Mountain.

According to Bill Tugman of Cache, who grew up in that area, tornadoes frequently swept across Baldy Mountain. Settlers, trying to account for this phenomena, reasoned that it was because the gravity was lower there.

BARBED WIRE HILL. During World War I, a hill about one and a half miles northwest of Medicine Bluffs was covered with barbed wire entanglements and used in demonstrating how such obstacles should be destroyed with artillery fire. While no longer used for this purpose, the name has remained.⁹

BAT CAVE. There are three caves in the Wichita Mountains called Bat Cave. One can be seen from the refuge highway south of Lake French and near the Indianoma wye. Another lies at the head of Post Oak Creek on the west side of Elk Mountain. The third is in the Slick Hills northwest of Meers.

Migrating bats sometimes use the second and third caves for sanctuaries during the daylight hours. Legends of buried treasure also center on these two caves. Platinum was reported to have been found in the Slick Hills cave by an early prospector. The platinum was thought to be part of a vein found in one of the deep pools of water in the sixty-foot deep cave, and legend has it that the precious metal is still there.

Some guns and personal belongings are said to be buried with a member of the Jesse James gang in the floor of one of the rooms in the cave on Post Oak Creek. The legend tells of a lower level of the cave, reached by a small narrow tunnel, which was used briefly by the James gang as a hideaway. One of the men, injured in a gunfight with law officers, died in the cave and was buried there.¹⁰

BAT CAVE MOUNTAIN. This mountain, with an elevation of 1,855 feet, is west of the road from refuge headquarters to Indianoma and southwest of Mount Lincoln. It was so named because of a small cave on its southern flank. The cave is shallow, about fifteen feet inward, and the opening is larger than the body of the cave.

Gauged out of a solid granite face of the mountain, it appears to be the result of a mining venture during the days of the gold rush. It is much too open and too light to be used as a roosting place for bats.

BATEMAN WOODS. Bateman Woods is the name given the timbered area between Andrews Hill and Rabbit Hill. The name was bestowed in honor and memory of Lt. Col. Harold H. Bateman, who drowned in 1919 while attempting to rescue a soldier from Heyl's Hole on Medicine Creek a short distance south of the woods.¹¹

BEAR PEAK. A local name for a small mountain northeast of Cutthroat Gap, in the NW¼, S8, T4N, R15W. Like many other geological features in the Wichita Mountains, it received its name from the black bears that were once common there.¹²

BEHEADING MOUNTAIN. This name was given by the Kiowas to the little mountain south of Cutthroat Gap where the women and children sought shelter during the attack by the Osage in 1833. Located about three miles east of Cooperton, it is a part of the Rainy Mountain range of the Wichitas and is one of the sacred sites of the Kiowas. The mountain and little valley at its base represent a great tribal tragedy, and will forever be associated with the Taime (Sun God idol of the Kiowas).

BEEF CREEK. When the Apache prisoners of war were returned to Fort Sill in 1894, they were placed in a temporary camp about two miles northwest of the post. A little creek meanders through this area before emptying into Cache Creek. Beef to feed the Apaches were slaughtered in some flats along the creek, giving the name to both the creek and flats.

BIG FOUR MOUNTAIN. Big Four Mountain is located near the western edge of the wildlife refuge. It is a large mountain with four peaks which led to its name. The first carload of ore shipped from a Wichita Mountains mine came from the Little Bar Mine at the foot of Big Four Mountain. The eighteen tons of ore shipped to Denver in 1903 was reported to have yielded \$11.60 per ton in gold.

BLACK BEAR MOUNTAIN. This 2,238-foot mountain, just north of the Big Four Mountain, was named after the bears that roamed for centuries in the Wichitas. Many Indian tribes hunted the black bear for food, although the Kiowa held them to be taboo.

When the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache reservation was opened to settlement in 1901, bear meat was sold in the W. O. Allen meat market in Meers.¹³ The number of bears in the mountains quickly diminished, and with the establishment of the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, they became a protected species. Their numbers continued to decline, however, and by 1908 they were curiosities. In that year, two "bear nappers" captured two cubs in a grove of oaks about a quarter of a mile north and west of the present Cache gate of the wildlife refuge. The caged bears were displayed

at Craterville Park with an admission fee of ten cents for viewing. They were reclaimed by Ranger Bert Cook, and returned to the forest.

In his 1931 game report, Supervisor Harry French stated that "continued sign of black bears is found in the Forest in the main buffalo pasture. However, no one has definitely seen these bears and it is assumed that the estimate of four is accurate from the tracks observed." In 1935, federal biologist Vernon Bailey wrote that "the early settlers reported bear as common here many years ago and four were killed in 1934. None has been reported since and it seems doubtful if any occur in the mountains at the present time."¹⁴

BLACK BEAR SPRINGS. One of the Myers boys, son of a pioneer family, tracked a black bear to this spring and killed it after it had carried off one of his pigs. Government permits were issued to settlers at that time to gather deadwood from the Forest Preserve for use as fuel. Some wood haulers boxed the spring with concrete, making it a popular watering hole. It is located near the wildlife refuge boundary, north-northeast of Mount Lauramac.¹⁵

BLUE BEAVER CREEK. One of three streams in Comanche County named after beavers, Blue Beaver received its name because of its clear water. Blue Beaver Creek was the alleged site of a mysterious battle between Chickasaws and Comanches in 1868. It is said that 350 Comanche warriors staged a massive raid through the Chickasaw country of southeastern Oklahoma, taking all the livestock along the way. In retaliation, the Chickasaws gathered a large force of men, many of whom had been in the Confederate Army. Capt. Milton Brown was commander, and his assistant, Lt. Tommy Joseph.

The Chickasaw Battalion trailed the raiding party west along the north side of the Arbuckle Mountains until they reached Cache Creek where it joins Wolf Creek. From there their trail turned northward and followed Cache Creek, then continued to the Washita River. The Comanches split into several groups at that juncture, with the largest band moving westward to a point near the present site of Hobart, then down through the Wichita Mountains to camp on Blue Beaver Creek.

Unknown to the Comanche raiders, they were being carefully followed by the Chickasaws, who now outnumbered them. The camp was discovered about sundown one evening, and plans were made for a dawn attack. The Chickasaws surrounded the camp, and at daybreak, a bugle sounded the charge. The surprised Comanches were shot down as they ran from their tipis. In less than an hour the battle was over. The Chickasaws made no effort to take captives, but freed those who surrendered, and told the survivors they wanted only their livestock back and to put an end to raids into their country.

Robert L. Ream, a stepson of Capt. Milton Brown, wrote about the battle in 1926. He stated that the Chickasaws were sworn to secrecy about the

event, since they feared punishment by the government for breaking the treaty of Medicine Lodge. He waited until all members of the Chickasaw Battalion were dead before revealing the story as he had heard it from his stepfather.¹⁶

BLUE MOUNTAIN. Blue Mountain straddles the Kiowa-Comanche County line near the settlement of Saddle Mountain. Post oak trees and other vegetation give most of the Wichita Mountains a bluish cast when seen from a distance, and this 2,130-foot peak seems a little bluer than its neighbors.

Elias Rector, superintendent for the Southern Superintendency for Indians, on his first visit to the Wichitas in 1859 disliked Captain Marcy's name for Mount Scott. He renamed it Blue Mountain, but the name did not last.

BOGGY FLAT. Areas of seeping water, but not concentrated enough to call springs, gave rise to the name of this valley on the western side of the wildlife refuge. Once known as Boggy Hollow, it gave its name to Boggy Hollow Creek.

BOULDER CAMP. Also known as Camp Boulder, this popular recreation spot was built by the families of A. D. Lawrence, a licensed Indian Trader and owner of the famous Red Store, Sam I. McElhoes, prominent Lawton attorney, and Ray H. Babbitt, president of Home Savings and Loan.¹⁷ The families enjoyed camping in the area and secured a permit from Frank Rush, Sr., supervisor of the then Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, to build a cabin.

Arthur R. Lawrence, historian and retired businessman, and his brother Robert, worked with a mason hired by their father to construct the rock cabin. "Robert and I hauled the rocks in a wheelbarrow," Arthur recalls. "It was hard work, and we hitched up a horse to the wheelbarrow."¹⁸

At first they called the camp Rattlesnake Island because of the many rattlesnakes. The cabin is located on high ground with a creek on one side and a normally dry channel on the other. After heavy rains the campground becomes an island. Later, Robert suggested the name of Camp Boulder, which was adopted.

After A. D. Lawrence died in 1922, Mrs. Lawrence told her sons, "I'll never enjoy camping here again because your dad enjoyed it so much." The Lawrences then traded their interest in the permit to Ray Babbitt and Sam McElhoes. Many years later the permit and cabin were surrendered to the government with the stipulation that it be used by the Boy Scouts. The agreement was kept, except that it was also used by many other organized groups. Generations have enjoyed it and know it as "Camp Boulder," but recent maps refer to it as Boulder Camp.

BROWN MOUNTAIN. Harry Brown and his family settled northwest of Granite, Oklahoma, and established a store to serve the needs of other

pioneers. According to Mrs. Silas Whiteside of Hobart, whose father worked at Brown's store, the nearby mountain was named for this family.¹⁹

BROWNE HILL. This hill on the military reservation, south-southwest of Lake Elmer Thomas, was formally named for Lt. Col. Barry D. Browne, F. A., who died in Belgium on December 25, 1944.²⁰

BUFFALO LODGE. When the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge was known as the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, a stone building erected as its headquarters was called Buffalo Lodge. Later the headquarters area was enlarged and Buffalo Lodge, located north of the refuge manager's home, became the residence of two refuge families.

BURFORD LAKE. Originally known as the Panther Creek dam, this small lake was built in the late 1920s with funds contributed by the citizens of Cache, Oklahoma. About twenty years later, its name was changed to honor Judge Frank B. Burford of Guthrie, who was one of Oklahoma's outstanding conservationists and a friend of Harry French, first supervisor of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge.

BUZZARD HILL. A man, not a bird, was honored with the naming of this hill located north of Lake George on the east range of the military reservation. Lt. Robert G. Buzzard (pronounced Buz-zard) who pioneered the use of meteorological data for correcting artillery fire was the person honored.

BUZZARD ROOST MOUNTAIN. Located in Kiowa County between Chicken Tail Mountain and Koonkazachey Mountain, its name was selected by settlers who felt that it best described the chief function of the large hill.

BYRD MOUNTAIN. A patent deed to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and a warranty deed to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5, Township 4 North, Range 20 West, on which the mountain is located, were issued to E. D. Byrd.

CABLE MOUNTAIN. In the early 1900s it was proposed to build a dam on the North Fork of Red River along the Kiowa and Jackson County line. A government crew was sent to do a feasibility study, and camped on the north side of the river near Dempsey Peak. A major part of their study concerned water flow rates, and daily recordings had to be made. They erected an overhead cable from the mountain near their camp to one on the south side of the river, Cable Mountain, and used a cable car for getting from one side to the other.²¹ The anchoring of the cable on the then unnamed peak caused it to be called Cable Mountain by the workers, and the name gained popular recognition.

CACHE CREEK. Cache Creek received its name from the French word meaning "place of concealment." Early French explorers discovered bell-shaped food storage pits concealed along the banks of this stream by the Wichita Indians. The pits were used to store corn, squash, and other produce grown in cultivated fields by these people.

Cache Creek, now known as East Cache Creek, was named on maps

before Capt. Randolph B. Marcy made his historic exploration of the upper Red River in 1852, and represented the beginning of unexplored territory. East Cache Creek has its origin in the Slick Hills north of Meers and flows in a northeasterly direction before turning south near Apache to skirt the eastern edge of the Wichita Mountains to empty into Red River.

West Cache Creek begins in the mountains north of the wildlife refuge headquarters, and follows a southeasterly course through a picturesque section of the refuge before exiting through the Narrows and onto the plains, later to join with its eastern sister.

CADDO LAKE. Situated about a mile west of the wildlife refuge headquarters, this small lake takes its name from the Caddo Indians. The Caddoes, natives of Texas, were moved onto a reservation in Oklahoma in August 1859. The agency for the Caddo, Wichita, Tonkawa, and Peneteka Comanche was established at Fort Cobb.

CAMELBACK MOUNTAIN. Located southwest of Hobart and near Roosevelt, this mountain takes its name from a fancied resemblance to a camel's back. Indian petroglyphs, reportedly of the fourth century, may be found carved into a rock now anchoring a guyline for a rock quarry ginpole on the mountain. S. Weidman, writing for the Oklahoma Academy of Science in 1923, reported that he discovered the carving in 1922.²²

The lines of engraving on the polished granite boulder are variable in distinctness, but are usually about one-half to three-quarter inches in width and one-sixteenth inch in depth. The petroglyph was probably intended to represent symbols or signs of ideas rather than actual phenomena.²³ G. W. Long of Hobart, who accompanied Weidman as photographer, was told by Jack Doyeto "who is a Kiowa Indian of unusual intelligence and is considered the historian of the Kiowas, that the writings were seen on the rocks when the Kiowas first settled in the region."

CAMP DORIS. Originally established as a mining camp by John Patterson during the Wichita Mountains mining heyday, Camp Doris was named for his daughter, the first white child born in the mountains. It was a popular spot for many years, with people gathering in the evenings to sing while Mrs. Patterson played the organ. According to Mrs. Patterson, Camp Doris became a home away from home for many a lonely soldier during the First World War and a stopping place for many a traveler. President Theodore Roosevelt and his guide John Abernathy stopped here on their wolf hunting expedition in 1905.

The camp was located in a flat along the banks of Quanah Creek, surrounded by huge trees. Carvings resembling turkey feet were found carved into the bark of many of the trees, giving rise to stories of buried Spanish treasure. When Quanah Parker Lake was constructed, its waters covered the site of Camp Doris, abandoned after the formation of the forest preserve.

In the early 1960s, this author was informed by Art Halloran, biologist,

and Julian Howard, manager of the wildlife refuge, that a picnic area was being planned for that area, and was asked to suggest a name of historical value for it. Since old Camp Doris was only a few hundred yards to the east of the picnic site, this name was suggested and approved by the regional office as the name of the new recreational area. New Camp Doris was reconstructed and enlarged by the Job Corps in 1969.

CAMP RADZIMINSKI. On September 15, 1858, Capt. Earl Van Dorn marched from Fort Belknap, Texas, with Companies A, F, H, and K of the Second Cavalry, one company of infantry, and sixty Caddo and Delaware scouts under Indian Agent Sul Ross on a punitive expedition against the Comanches. After crossing Red River they established a temporary camp on the southwest bank of Otter Creek, near the present town of Tipton. This camp Van Dorn named Camp Radziminski in honor of Lt. Charles Radziminski, former secretary of the U.S. Boundary Commission and an officer in the Second Cavalry until his death from tuberculosis in August of that year.

In November 1858 the troops moved and made camp in a second unrecorded location, and this too was known as Camp Radziminski. The grazing land in the new location was exhausted by March, and the camp was relocated where Otter Creek emerges through a gorge between two granite peaks of the Wichita Mountains, two miles north and two west of present Mountain Park.

Camp Radziminski was abandoned by the troops of the Second Cavalry on December 6, 1859, when the units were ordered back to Texas. The old campsite was occupied later by Texas Rangers, who remained for about a year, patrolling the border and skirmishing with the remaining bands of marauding Indians.²⁴

CANNON AND BALL MOUNTAIN. This little ridge, situated on the west side of the Cache entrance to the wildlife refuge, was a famous landmark for millions of visitors to the Wichita Mountains. It received its name from two large rocks on top, one resembling an old-fashioned cannon and the other a large cannon ball. Now only the cannon remains. In the mid 1960s, vandals pried loose the ball with telephone poles and sent it crashing to the valley below.

CANYON CREEK. Named because of the limestone canyon through which it flows, this stream is a major water supply for Lake Lawtonka and joins Medicine Creek near Mount Scott. It was known to the Indians as Araarantha Creek.

CANYON LAKE. Located on Crater Creek in the military reservation, this lake takes its name from the fact that it is situated in a narrow canyon. Before the expansion of Fort Sill, Canyon Lake was a popular spot near old Craterville Park. Earlier it was the water supply for the mining town of Craterville.

The Craterville Mining and Milling Company was formed in March 1902 for its construction, and plans were published for a "fine lake several miles long." In the August 17, 1905, *Evening State Democrat*, it was reported that construction was underway and plans were to increase the height to forty feet on "the bare walls of the dam which were completed two years ago."

CARLTON MOUNTAIN. Carlton Mountain, elevation 1,768 feet, was named for Col. C. H. Carlton, post commander at Fort Sill in 1891. It was during Colonel Carlton's command that the three Kiowa boys ran away from the Indian School at Anadarko because of a whipping given them by one of the teachers. The children attempted to flee to the Kiowa camp on Stinking Creek (Zodletone) some thirty miles west of the school. A severe winter blizzard overtook them, however, and the Indians found them on the side of a bleak hill, frozen to death.

The agent at Anadarko telegraphed Colonel Carlton for help in quieting the disturbed Kiowas. A serious incident was averted when Lt. H. L. Scott and I-see-o volunteered to respond in the place of a squadron of cavalry. The two were successful in getting the Kiowas to disperse quietly, although they were upset over the treatment and death of the children.²⁵

CEDAR MOUNTAIN. There are two Cedar Mountains in the Wichitas. One, thirteen miles out from Granite, was covered with large cedars when the country was opened. Settlers cut and hauled cedar logs from it to build their cabins.

The other Cedar Mountain is located in the wildlife refuge, north of Mount Marcy, and has an elevation of 2,269 feet. Many cedar posts were cut from it for fencing the big bull and original buffalo pastures.²⁶

CHARON'S GARDEN MOUNTAIN. Anyone visiting the southwestern corner of the wildlife refuge in July or August can readily appreciate the appellation of Charon's Garden bestowed by the settlers. It is a rugged, hot, dry, massive jumble of granite, with little vegetation. In Greek and Etruscan mythology, Charon (or Charun) was the ferryman who transported the souls of the dead across the infernal river Styx, which separated the land of the living from that of the dead.

Charon had to be paid for performing his somber duties. It was customary to place a small silver coin, called an obolus, under the tongue or between the teeth of a corpse to pay the fare. The shades of the dead who were not so buried, it was believed, were refused passage into Hades by Charon, and left to haunt the living, seeking a release.

Earlier maps listed Charon's Mountain and Garden Mountain, but exact peaks so named are difficult to locate. In the area marked Charon's Mountain there are peaks with elevations of 1,932 feet and 2,054 feet. In the Garden Mountain area there are three peaks with elevations of 1,890 feet, 1,902 feet, and 1,783 feet. Styx Canyon delineates the eastern edge of the latter mountain.

tain. Old-timers say that the term Charon's Garden was intended to name the area, not a specific mountain.

CHATTO RIDGE. Chatto, a subchief of the Warm Springs band of Chiricahua Apaches, was a contemporary of Geronimo, Cochise, Loco, Mangus, and Naiche. With them, he led many forays against settlers in Arizona and New Mexico and across the border into Mexico. However, after the Apaches were induced to settle on a reservation at Fort Apache, he became more peacefully inclined.

In the spring of 1885, Geronimo, Chihuahua, Mangus, and others plotted to leave the reservation and return to the warpath in the mistaken belief that they were going to be sent to prison. Chatto, Benito, Loco, and about three-fourths of the band refused to go with them, and the leaders actually served as scouts for the army in tracking them down.

In June of 1886 Chatto and a number of other chiefs who had served in this capacity were sent as a delegation to Washington, D.C., where they were told that they must continue to work as scouts or be sent to prison. They refused and were sent to Fort Marion, Florida, to be confined with the renegade groups that they had helped capture. A short time later the remaining peaceful Warm Springs and Chihuahua Apaches were rounded up and shipped to Fort Marion, too.

When released to Fort Sill they were divided up into small family groups or villages. Chatto's village was located one-half mile west of Four Mile Crossing, and about three and one-half miles west of the ridge that bears his name.

Chatto, who was given the name Alfred Chatto while at Fort Sill, was never happy in Oklahoma, and was one of the leaders agitating to be returned to Warm Springs. In 1913, Chatto and about two-thirds of the Apaches were freed to return to the Mescalero reservation, Warm Springs having become uninhabitable.²⁷ Chatto Flats and Chatto Crossing are also named after the old chief.

CHICKEN TAIL MOUNTAIN. The naming of this small mountain in Kiowa County (S1, T5N, R19W) resulted from the odd shape of its southern portion which reminded pioneers of the tail of a chicken.

CHIMNEY ROCK. A large chimneylike rock, about thirty feet tall and fifteen feet in diameter, thrusts from the slopes of Arapaho Point Mountain on the east side of Canyon Lake. It is a smooth granite shaft, having the appearance of three perfectly fitted boulders stacked one on top of another. The sides are so smooth and straight that it cannot be climbed without the aid of ropes.

Chimney Rock can best be seen from the highway a short distance north of the Cache entrance to the wildlife refuge. It is easily identified by a large orange-colored stain about midway of its western side. The rock was known to miners and prospectors as Devil's Tower.²⁸

CHRYSTIE HILL. Situated in a bend of Medicine Creek just west of Medicine Bluffs, this hill was named in honor of Capt. P. P. Chrystie, 312th Field Artillery, who was killed at Fort Sill on February 6, 1918, by the explosion of a 155mm howitzer.

CLANCY'S LAKE. The beginning of Cache Creek is in the Slick Hills east of the Saddle Mountain area. Three branches, each of about the same size and with a large spring at its head, fan out in an east-west direction. Tom Deitrich owned the land around the spring on the west branch about 1920, and each year held a celebration there that "rivaled the State Fair." Tom's success prompted the Clancy brothers to enter into competition.

Jim, Charley, and Frank Clancy owned the middle branch area. They built a health resort with a lake, bath house, rodeo arena, and campgrounds. For many years Clancy's Lake was one of the most popular areas in the Wichitas.²⁹

COLD SPRINGS. Several springs in the Wichita Mountains were known as Cold Springs. Best known, however, is the ghost town located one mile east and four and one-half miles south of Roosevelt. The first post office was issued to Mondamin, a half-mile to the south on July 24, 1903. The post office was changed to Cold Springs on January 27, 1913. J. H. D. Terral, a promoter who also started the town of Terral, Oklahoma, laid out a pleasure resort on the edge of the Wichitas with the aid of his brother, M. A. Terral. Tourists and prospective lot purchasers were lured in for weekend visits by running excursion trains from as far away as Clinton.

As a promotional gimmick, the Terrals would have two cakes of ice, each weighing three hundred pounds, shipped down from Hobart on the Friday evening train, and then after dark, employees would unlock the cover over the spring and slide the ice into it. One visitor, after a refreshing drink, remarked that it was "the coldest damn spring water" that she had ever tasted, and the name of Cold Springs was born.³⁰

COMANCHE SPRINGS. Located five miles northeast of Granite, Comanche Springs served as a stage stand on the line from Fort Sill to Fort Elliott at Mobeetie, Texas. The stage line was abandoned in 1879.³¹ The spring received its name from the Indian tribe, whose bands frequently camped there.

COOPERTON. In 1901, Frank Cooper, a former captain in the Confederate Army, interested businessmen in Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas in forming this Kiowa County town.³²

In the spring of 1961, bones of a hairy mammoth were excavated from a site near Cooperton. The bones brought the first proof that man had inhabited the Wichitas for as long as 20,000 years.³³

COSTAIN HILL. Named in honor and memory of James Alexander Costain, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, 1934. Costain was commanding officer of the 915th Field Artillery Battalion, 90th Infantry Divi-

sion, and was killed in Normandy on June 15, 1944.³⁴ Costain Hill is located on the military reservation southeast of Lake Jed Johnson, and is 1,830 feet high.

CRAIG HILL. On the military reservation about two and a half miles north of Medicine Bluffs, this hill was named in honor of Brig. Gen. Daniel F. Craig, former director, department of tactics.³⁵

CRATER CREEK. Originally known to early settlers as Squaw Creek, and prior to that as Titsiewy Creek, this stream begins at Crater Lake and empties into Quanah Creek about two miles south of Cache. Along its way it is fed by springs, the largest of which served as the water supply for old Craterville Park. According to Frank Rush, Jr., this magnificent spring provided drinking water for camping Indians long before the arrival of civilization. The name Crater Creek came after the construction of Crater Lake, and relates to the former mining town of Craterville.

CRATER LAKE. Like Crater Creek, this small lake near the junction of State Highways 49 and 115 received its name in reference to old Craterville. Prior to the construction of the dam forming Crater Lake, a large spring boxed with lumber served as a watering hole for men and cattle. The spring, now covered by the lake, provides most of the water for Crater Lake and is the beginning of Crater Creek.

CRATERVILLE. Craterville began as a mining camp in 1901. It was platted and laid out as a townsite, and advertised as "The most promising town in the wonderful new country because it is the heart of the rich mining district of the Wichita Mountains. Because of its elevation, scenery, surroundings, water, fishing and other attractions, it will be a summer resort for the Southwest not excelled in Colorado or elsewhere."³⁶

After the mining ebbed, Craterville later became an amusement park. When it was swallowed in the great land acquisition of Fort Sill, it became a recreation area for the military, and renamed Camp Eagle.

The name of Craterville was coined by its developers because it was built in a depression surrounded by mountains, somewhat resembling a crater.

CROSS MOUNTAIN. Between Mount McKinley and Mount Sherman is a small rugged mountain known as Cross Mountain. The name comes from tree-lined ravines on its southern side etching a giant cross in the steep slope of shattered granite. This area was one of the last homes of wild horses in the Wichitas.³⁷

CURTWRIGHT SPRINGS. At the head of Canyon Creek is a large spring that was a major source of water for settlers in the early 1900s. It was given its name because the Curtwright family located on the quarter section adjacent to it. Interestingly, John Curtwright, grandson of the man who provided water for the pioneers via his spring, is the water superintendent for Apache, Oklahoma.³⁸

CUTTHROAT GAP. Situated on the Haley Ranch, just outside the

northwest corner of the wildlife refuge, this site of a historic battle between the Osage and Kiowa Indians is one of a few clearly defined battlegrounds in the Wichita Mountains.

In the late spring of 1833, a small village of Kiowas under the leadership of principal chief Ah-da-te (Island Man) located in this small glen along the banks of the west branch of Otter Creek. A short time earlier, they had been part of a large group camped at Rainy Mountain, where they received the disquieting news that a war party of Osage Indians were near. After waiting several days without seeing the enemy, the restless Kiowa warriors left on a war party against the Utes, leaving the village guarded by a few old men, women, and young boys.

Unaware that their trail had been followed by the Osages, the Kiowas settled in the glen to improve their horse herd by breeding them with the wild horses in the area. One morning shortly afterward, a Kiowa youth named Ay-tah started east up the valley to tend his family's tethered mares. On the way he spied the shaven head of an Osage warrior, and bounded back shouting the alarm. The inhabitants of the village were terrified. The Osage were especially feared because they possessed flintlock rifles obtained from white traders along the Missouri River. However, according to Mokeen (a Mexican captive who grew up with the Kiowa) these Osages were armed with bows and arrows.³⁹

Ay-tah's shouts alerted both the village and the intruders. The Osage warriors rushed down upon the camp and began killing the women and children. Upon Ah-da-te's orders, the Kiowas fled their lodges, seeking shelter among the rocks of a small mountain lying at the south edge of their village (Beheading Mountain). From there, they threw and rolled rocks down at the Osages to keep them from pursuing.

After the battle, in keeping with their custom, the Osages severed the heads of their victims to propitiate their gods. The heads were placed in brass camp buckets belonging to the Kiowas, and left in sacrificial rows amid the burning ruins of the camp.

Captured in the raid was a Tai-me, left behind by the Tai-me Keeper. To the Kiowa, this was an inexcusable act, and it indicates the terror which the Osage attack inspired. The Tai-me, or Sun-Dance Medicine, was the central figure in the most important of all the dance ceremonies of the Kiowa and Crow tribes. It was a small, dark green stone image, less than two feet in length, and represented a human bust draped with a robe of white feathers, and crowned with a headdress consisting of a single white feather and pendants of ermine skin. Designs representing the sun and moon were painted on the face, back, and breast, and several strands of blue beads were hung around its neck. The image was preserved in a special rawhide bundle in charge of a hereditary keeper, and was never under any circumstances exposed to view, except at the annual sun dance when it was fastened to an

upright stick planted within the medicine lodge near the western side. So powerful was this "medicine" that even the traditional Tai-me Keeper was afraid of the consequences should he inadvertently mishandle it. One Keeper trained a Mexican captive to open the bundle for display during the sun dance, so that the danger of the "medicine" would be directed at a non-Kiowa.⁴⁰

DAVIDSON HILL. This hill located south of Medicine Park and east of Lake Elmer Thomas was named for Lt. Col. John W. "Black Jack" Davidson of the famous Tenth Cavalry, who became post commander of Fort Sill in 1873.

DEAD MAN MOUNTAIN. Art Halloran, writing as "The Nature Man" in the April 15, 1973, *Lawton Constitution* stated: "Heck Shrader of Cache, a retired refuge range man told me that at the turn of the present century when active mines were found throughout the Wichitas, a dead man was found in this area—hence the name."

Opal Hartsell Brown wrote that the mountain received its name from early settlers who claimed that no one lived through the night who camped there. This was due to the heavy infestation of outlaws who sought refuge in the Wichitas.⁴¹

Elmer Parker, Jr., who has worked at the refuge for many years, states that the mountain was named because of a grave found on it. All three accounts have a somewhat common root for the naming of this small peak near Comanche Lake. The mountain is seldom identified on modern maps.

DEER CREEK. There are two streams named Deer Creek in the Wichita Mountains. One begins in the Mount Pinchot-North Mountain area, and supplies water for Grama Lake and Comanche Lake before emptying into West Cache Creek just above the refuge headquarters. The second begins near Thompson Hill on the military reservation and flows easterly to empty into Medicine Creek below Medicine Park. Both streams are named for the white-tailed deer, an animal native to the mountains. Deer are plentiful in the wildlife refuge and may be seen in the early morning or late afternoon hours.

DEMPSEY PEAK. Dempsey Peak lies in Kiowa County about a mile north of the Jackson County line and nine miles west of Mountain Park. The mountain was named for the Dempsey family who settled there in 1901. It is located on land drawn by Grant Dempsey and adjacent to land settled by Grant's brother, Warren B. Dempsey.⁴²

DEVIL'S CANYON. This canyon, located in a group of rugged granite peaks a few miles northeast of the junction of Elk Creek with the North Fork of Red River, was given its name by early settlers because of its wild and forbidding appearance. It is said that the Indians knew it as "Haunted Canyon."⁴³

No spot in the Wichita Mountains can equal Devil's Canyon as a place of historical interest. Artifacts taken from the canyon floor reveal that at one time it was the village site of a group of Indians belonging to the Washita Valley Focus, a culture that inhabited southwestern Oklahoma about a thousand years ago. The canyon was also the location of a Wichita village that Col. Henry Dodge and his U.S. Dragoons visited in 1834.

In 1786 the Frenchman Pedro Vial was commissioned by the Spanish governor of Texas to explore a direct route from San Antonio to Santa Fe. Vial camped with the Indians on upper Red River, and two years later, with Francisco Xavier Frago and a body of Spanish soldiers, Vial again visited the Indian village.

After the Wichita village in Devil's Canyon was abandoned, the canyon was frequently used as a camping ground by wandering bands of Indians of other tribes. When the country was opened to settlement, the late Lee Winters family homesteaded in Devil's Canyon on the east bank of the North Fork. While plowing their fields for planting, they uncovered row upon row of human bones, many artifacts, and the ruins of an old building foundation. The bones have since been identified as Indian, the artifacts from Indian, Spanish, and U.S. Dragoon association, and the foundation is still believed by many to be of Spanish origin.⁴⁴

Many tales of mines and buried treasures are associated with Devil's Canyon. Spaniards are said to have extracted "a heavy substance" from this area as early as 1719, a Spanish expedition is reported to have begun work on a mine in the canyon in 1738, and the artifacts found by the Winters family prompted many to believe that it was the location of an old Spanish mission. Some aged Indians say that the devil himself guards the Spanish gold buried beneath skeletons dressed in heavy, shining armor.⁴⁵

DEVIL'S TOWER. The original name given by miners to the formation more commonly known as Chimney Rock.

DODGE HILL. Col. Henry Dodge, commander of the Dragoon Expedition of 1834, led his troops over this hill on July 16 of that year. From their vantage point they saw a huge encampment of Comanches along Cache and Medicine creeks, and the area that was later to become the site of Fort Sill.

Colonel Dodge was among the first American soldiers to enter into the heart of the Comanche country, and was guided to this spot by a party of Comanche horse hunters who had met the expedition in the Keechi Hills. Dodge Hill is located on the east range of the military reservation north of the Bald Ridge road.

DRIED-BEEF POND. On Christmas Day of 1868, soldiers under Maj. A. W. Evans engaged hostile Indians in a decisive battle at Soldier Springs. Following the battle a large Indian village was destroyed. One of the principal items ruined by the troops was several tons of dried buffalo meat, the entire winter food supply of the Noconee Comanches. On the upper side of

the village site was a small pond covered with waterlily pads and fed by springs from which the Comanches drew their water. Into this the soldiers threw all the dried meat, and thereafter the Indians called it Dried-Beef Pond.⁴⁶

EAGLE MOUNTAIN. Located in the south central section of the wildlife refuge south of Lost Lake and Camp Boulder, this mountain was named for the big long-winged birds which still winter in the Wichitas in small numbers. The first eagles usually drift into the area from early October until mid-November and reach their greatest concentration around the Christmas holidays. At this time there might be as many as eight to ten bald eagles and seven or eight golden eagles. In early spring around the last of March they leave again.

An adult bald eagle is easy to identify. It is the oft-pictured national bird distinguished by its pure white head and tail. It does not acquire these markings until it is about four years old and younger birds are frequently mistaken for hawks.

The golden eagle is the bird featured on the coat-of-arms of Mexico. These birds frequent rocky places such as Eagle Mountain. The fully grown golden eagle is dark brown with a few golden feathers on his crown. This is the bird that is called the black eagle in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Golden eagles under four years of age have white patches in the center of the wing on the under side, and the base of their tail is ringed with white.

Bald eagles frequent lakes. Comanche Lake and the north shore of Grama Lake usually receive the greatest concentrations, but Lake Lawtonka and Quanah Parker Lake are also likely places to find eagles.

When eagles soar, their wing tips are level with the rest of their wings. This is not the case with hawks and vultures, whose wingtips droop. An eagle with a wingspread of more than seven feet is not uncommon. Both bald eagles and golden eagles are protected by federal laws, and the bald eagle is now listed as an endangered species.⁴⁷

EAGLE PEAK. Located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{5}{8}$, T $2N$, R $13W$, south of Mount Sherman, this small mountain will not be found on modern maps. Eagle Peak was named by miners and used by them as a reference point for legal descriptions of mining claims filed in the surrounding area. Virgil M. Hobbs filed two adjoining claims, one in Section 5 and the other in Section 32, with the description of: "Eagle Peak being 5° east of corner stake #1." John Wiggins filed in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{6}{8}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{7}{8}$, describing Eagle Peak as "bearing northeasterly," and Effie Smith filed the "Effie" claim in S $\frac{6}{8}$, stating: "Eagle Peak bearing east 10° south." Like Eagle Mountain, Eagle Peak was named for the majestic, long-winged bird.

ELK CREEK. The Marcy expedition of 1852 named this stream in the western sector of the Wichitas, probably because they encountered some elk there. The Kiowas knew the stream as Pecan Creek because they once

camped there following a minor flood, and discovered pecans stacked a foot deep where the waters had receded.⁴⁸

ELK MOUNTAIN. Supervisor Edward F. Morrissey, who headed the Wichita Forest Preserve from 1902 to 1907, frequently found antlers of elk on the slopes of this mountain. These antlers were the last known remains of native elk in southwestern Oklahoma.

According to Art Halloran, former wildlife management biologist, the native elk of the Wichitas were the giant Merriam's elk or Arizona elk, no longer in existence. This pale-hided and large-antlered elk once ranged in herds of as many as 2,000 through the Southwest from the Wichita Mountains to the Mogollons of New Mexico and Chiricahuas of Arizona, and south into Sonora. They were exterminated when the white men entered their realm, overhunting their specialized habitat. The last band met its end in 1906 in the Chiricahuas, and today there is nothing left—not even a set of old antlers from the Wichitas.⁴⁹

In 1908 the city of Wichita, Kansas, presented a bull elk to the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve. In 1911 one bull and four cows were obtained from the herd at Jackson, Wyoming. In 1912 Supervisor Frank Rush brought in fifteen more elk from Jackson. These were the beginnings of the present herd in the Wichitas.

Elk Mountain, known to prospectors as Big Elk Mountain, is at the back door of the refuge headquarters, and with its elevation of 2,280 feet, is one of the larger mountains. What is reputed to be the largest single surface rock in Oklahoma forms the topmost eastern end of this mountain.

ELM ISLAND. Once a picnic area and campground on a small island in Post Oak Creek and timbered with large elm trees, the site is located in the area acquired by the military reservation as a buffer zone a few hundred yards south of the Job Corps camp near Treasure Lake.

ELMER THOMAS LAKE. The largest lake in the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge was named in honor of Senator J. Elmer Thomas. The senator from Lawton was a congressional monetary expert and a key figure in securing funds for the development of the wildlife refuge. Elmer Thomas, as a young Lawton attorney, was also responsible for the development of Medicine Park.

EVANS KNOB. Located near the intersection of Fort Sill Boulevard and Sheridan Road at Fort Sill, this small hill was named for John S. and Neal Evans, the first post traders at Fort Sill. John S. Evans had been sutler at Fort Gibson and Fort Arbuckle before obtaining the license to be post trader and Indian trader at the new post in 1869. He is credited with building the first permanent structures at Fort Sill, and operated from them until 1876 when he lost his license as a result of the scandal created by Secretary of War Belknap selling post traderships.

FERN MOUNTAIN. This mountain, with an elevation of 1,676 feet, is

located southeast of Crater Lake on the military reservation. It received its name because of its abundance of ferns.⁵⁰

FISH LAKES. When plans were drawn for the construction of French Lake and other improvements by the Civilian Conservation Corps, a series of lakes on West Cache Creek were included. These lakes, frequently called the "Chain Lakes," were to be provided with fish ladders so that fish could move from Lost Lake to Lake French. Because of the fish ladders they became known as the Fish Lakes.

FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN. One of the mountains forming the background for Devil's Canyon is a large flat topped one with a maximum elevation of 2,167 feet. Because of its mesa appearance, it acquired the name of Table Top Mountain which later became Flat Top Mountain.

FORT SILL. When the military post at Fort Cobb was moved to the Wichitas in 1869, the new location was known as Camp Wichita and Camp Medicine Bluff. The post at first was only a collection of shacks made of condemned tentage and wooden frames. As soon as it became evident that it was to become a permanent station, the soldiers erected little log or slab houses of one or two rooms each.

Then there began a general discussion over the selection of a name for the new post. The Nineteenth Kansas Volunteers, under Col. Samuel Crawford, suggested with tongue-in-cheek that it be named Camp Starvation. The Seventh Cavalry, under Col. George A. Custer, wanted it called Fort Elliott, in honor of Maj. Joel H. Elliott who had been killed a few months earlier in the Battle of the Washita.

Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan, however, decided on Fort Sill, naming it after Brig. Gen. Joshua W. Sill, a West Point classmate who was killed while leading the charge of a brigade of Sheridan's Division at the Battle of Stone River, Tennessee, on December 31, 1862. Orders confirming this choice were issued at department headquarters on July 2, 1869.

FORTY-FOOT HOLE. Located on West Cache Creek about midway between Camp Boulder and Lost Lake, this old swimming hole was a favorite of many. Nestled deep within a canyon, it is a beautiful spot for picnicking or swimming although it is surely not for beginners. As its name implies, the depth of the water is forty feet.

Water enters the pool from the north over a series of five small waterfalls and through a small narrow slit in the solid granite rock. The pool itself is rather small, and round with abrupt edges making it difficult for swimmers to exit from the water.

FOUR MILE CROSSING. A road crossing over Medicine Creek four miles west of the Old Post. The Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, under the command of Col. Samuel Crawford, camped near here in January and February of 1869 while Camp Wichita was being established.

About 3:00 A.M. on June 22, 1870, a small band of Kiowas under Chief

Big Tree (Addo-eta) killed a woodcutter who was dozing on guard duty just south of the crossing. The Indians were on the way to the post to steal horses, and the noise from the shooting caused them to abort their mission. A historical marker is erected on the south bank of the creek at the west side of the road.

FRENCH LAKE. Built in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), this lake was named for Harry H. French, next to last supervisor of the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, and first supervisor of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. French took charge of the area in 1926 and retired in 1934. Veteran Forest Ranger Earl Drummond had long advocated the addition of Texas Longhorn cattle to the preserve and French encouraged the idea. He detailed two Forest Service employees, Will C. Barnes and John H. Hatton to search lower Texas for pure-blood stock. They returned to the Wichitas in 1927 with twenty cows, three bulls, three steers, and four calves which became the nucleus of the selected herd which now marks the refuge as the longhorn capital of the world.

In 1935 the Forest Service transferred the area to the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, and Harry French came out of retirement to become the first superintendent. French Lake is located on West Cache Creek south of refuge headquarters.

FRIZZLE HEAD CREEK. In the limestone hills northwest of Meers is a never failing spring which is the beginning of a beautiful mountain stream. A'dalpepte, a Kiowa warrior, took as his allotment the land surrounding the spring and creek.

The proper translation of A'dalpepte is "bushy-hair," but contemporary white men felt that "Frizzle Head" would be a more humorous title and that name stuck with him. In turn the warrior's name was given to his spring and the creek that flowed from it.

GERONIMO RIDGE. This ridge lying between Grama Lake and Moko Mountain was named for Goyahkla (Geronimo), probably the most famous and surely the most controversial figure in Apache history.

Geronimo was never a chief, although his grandfather, Mah-ko, was a famous chief of the Bedonkohe band and his father was named chief after Mah-ko was murdered. Geronimo was a prominent and talented leader of a war band of Apaches, and commanded more respect for his leadership than did most of the recognized chiefs of his time. He was best known within his tribe for his abilities as a medicine man and prophet, often correctly prophesying events several days in advance.⁵¹

Contrary to legend, neither Geronimo nor the Apaches were ever on the warpath in Oklahoma. He did not have a coat made of ninety-nine human scalps, and did not commit suicide by jumping off Medicine Bluff. He died of pneumonia in the Apache prisoner of war hospital, a small frame building located back of the Post Hospital at Fort Sill on February 17, 1909. Geronimo

is buried in the Apache Cemetery at Fort Sill, his grave marked by a large stone pyramid topped with an eagle.

GLEN MOUNTAIN. According to Mrs. Reuben (Ava Ruth) Dempsey, historian of the Snyder area, the first recreational area in the Kiowa County section of the Wichitas was established by the IOOF of Roosevelt. The site selected was a beautiful glen, complete with a stream, waterfall, and a pool in which to swim or fish. In winter the pool frequently provided a place for ice skating, and mountain climbing was always a popular activity.

The area was called Mountain Glen, but with the passing of time the name became reversed and modern maps list it as Glen Mountains. Glen Mountain Creek, a branch of Otter Creek, provided the waterfall and pool at the recreational park, and took its name from that source.⁵²

GOLDEN PASS. An early day mining camp which became platted as a townsite of record on August 31, 1908. Nothing remains of the community formed for miners, mine promoters, and suppliers for the mining business. The old townsite is located in the military reservation about two miles south of the Lake Jed Johnson dam. The name Golden Pass was given to the camp by miners who envisioned a booming gold field in the area. In its heyday it boasted a saloon, drugstore, school building, two-story hotel, and grocery stores among its establishments.⁵³

GOODIN SPRING. Now known as Buffalo Spring and located southwest of Mount Pinchot, this spot was originally named for F. N. Goodin, a prospector who settled with his wife in a dugout near the spring. Remains of the dugout and a few cedar trees planted by the couple are still evident.⁵⁴ Goodin worked several mining claims in the area, the principal one being the "Red Bird" filed on December 10, 1915, with the description of its boundaries "to include the spring at the base and on the south side of the eastern extension of Baker's Peak."

Bert Cook, who went to work for a mining outfit in the Wichitas in 1903, and who later worked for the Forest Service, related that Mrs. Goodin was admired for her baking. He said, "Whenever we were camping in that part of the mountains we'd always send down for her to bake us a few pounds of bisquits. We'd have her bread for breakfast, dinner, and supper. She made the best bisquits I've ever tasted."

Goodin Spring later became a campground and was so used until the area was fenced off for wildlife conservation and closed to visitor use.

GORE GAP. A road and pass in the Slick Hills of the Wichitas named for Senator T. P. Gore, the blind senator from Lawton who was instrumental in getting the road constructed. In 1967 State Highway 58 was renamed Chief Stumbling Bear Memorial Highway and the pass became Chief Stumbling Bear Pass.

GRAHAM FLAT. Two bachelor brothers named Graham settled at the

western side of the flat while prospecting in the mountains. Graham Flat is located north of Blue Beaver Creek near Greenleaf Canyon.⁵⁵

GRAMA FLAT-GRAMA LAKE. Grama Flat received its name from the fine stand of grama grass growing there and the lake received its name from being located in Grama Flat. Grama grass is one of the favorite range covers in the wildlife refuge.

GRANITE. Located at the southern end of Headquarters Mountain, this little city was named for the beautiful pink granite quarried nearby.⁵⁶ Granite was named by George W. Briggs, a county commissioner of Greer County, who was instrumental in securing a post office for a little town he named Quartz. Later a school was built four and one-half miles northwest, and the post office was moved there. Briggs named the new site Granite.⁵⁷

GRANITE MOUNTAIN. One of the Charon's Garden Wilderness mountains, this 2,182-foot peak is named for the rock of which it is formed. Most of the mountains in the Wichitas are composed of granite, although there are some gabbro, quartzite, sandstone, and limestone formations as well.

GREENLEAF CANYON. This long canyon extends westward along Blue Beaver Creek from Graham Flat to a divide north of Mount Marcy, and continues along a branch of Panther Creek to its junction with the main stream. Foliage and grass stays green longer in this protected canyon than elsewhere on the refuge, giving birth to the canyon's name.

GRIERSON HILL. In the spring of 1868, the army realized that the Indians in southwestern Oklahoma could not be controlled without a military post deep within their country. Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, commander of the Tenth Cavalry, with two companies of his regiment as escort, was sent to the Wichita Mountains to select a suitable site. Grierson viewed the area near Medicine Bluff with delight, and so selected the location for Fort Sill. Grierson also supervised the construction of the post, and was its first commanding officer.

GRUBER HILL. Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Gruber, best known for his composition, "The Field Artillery Song," was honored with the naming of this hill located southwest of Carlton Mountain on the military reservation.

GUNNERY HILL. The gunnery department used this hill, near the intersection of Fort Sill Boulevard and Sheridan Road, for orientation and survey instructions.⁵⁸

HAND HILL. On the north side of Medicine Bluff Creek opposite the bluffs, Hand Hill gently rises from the valley floor. Col. D. W. Hand of the field artillery, a former assistant commander of Fort Sill, was the person for whom the hill was named.

HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN. A landmark in south Beckham County, this haystack-shaped prominence cannot really qualify as a mountain. It is

an eroded pinnacle of sandstone about a hundred feet tall, but can be seen for many miles from the surrounding plain.

HEADQUARTERS CREEK. Received its name because it empties into West Cache Creek at the wildlife refuge headquarters. The creek begins near Sunset Peak and flows in an easterly direction for about one and a half miles. Sunset Pool lies about midway down its course.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN. Ralph Newton of Granite, Oklahoma, attended an early-day school named Headquarters northeast of the town. It is believed that the school received its name because it was located near a ranch headquarters. A few years later the school was moved near the mountains north of Granite, and a small hamlet grew up around it known as the Headquarters Community. Headquarters Mountain took its name from the school and community at its base.⁵⁹

The mountain was called "Cejas Sabinas" (Sabina's Eyebrow) by the Mexican guides of Maj. A. W. Evans on his expedition from Fort Bascom, New Mexico, against the Indians in December 1868.⁶⁰

HEYL'S HOLE. This deep pool in Medicine Creek near Four Mile Crossing was named for Capt. Edward M. Heyl, a member of the Fourth Cavalry who was stationed at Fort Sill during its early years. Captain Heyl's favorite fishing spot was this pool, and he took many bass from its waters.⁶¹

HICKS MOUNTAIN. Located in the western part of the Wichitas near Hobart, this prominent mountain was named for J. B. Hicks, who purchased land in several transactions until he owned most of the mountain and the section on which it is located.

HOBART. The county seat of Kiowa County was named for Vice-President Garrett A. Hobart (1897-1899), who died near the end of President McKinley's first term and shortly before the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche lands to white settlement.

HOBBS CANYON. Virgil M. Hobbs, a Lawton attorney who also filed mining claims in the Wichitas, had several in this canyon on the northern side of the wildlife refuge. Ranchers living north of the mountains who had obtained grazing privileges in the then forest preserve, discovered that they could drive wagons through Hobbs Canyon, climb a circuitous route over the divide, and descend via Greenleaf Canyon into Graham Flat where permits were issued and cattle roundups held. This shortcut saved about fifteen miles of travel over the route by way of Meers.⁶²

HOHON SPRING. At the head of the east branch of the three forks that form the origin of Cache creek is a big spring named for the Indian who took the land around it for his allotment. The name is pronounced Hō hōn.⁶³

HOLLIS CANYON. During the mining boom, a miner by the name of D. F. Hollis worked a claim in what was then called Sandy Creek Canyon. Gradually it became known as Hollis Canyon. Also filing claims in the area, and witnessing for other members of the family, were J. I. Hollis, T. T.

Hollis, Davie Hollis, and W. T. Hollis. Their claims, however, were not confined to Sandy Creek Canyon. D. F. Hollis also founded the Tioga Mining Company with claims extending from Mount Sheridan westward.

HOIRIGAN SPRING. Located twelve miles northwest of Meers near the old Victory School building, this large never-failing spring was named for early-day settler John Hourigan. John, with his father and mother, first settled west of Saddle Mountain in the winter of 1901-1902. Early in 1902 a smallpox epidemic resulted in the death of his mother, then his father. John, and his brother Tom, continued to live in the area and later acquired the section of ranch land on which the spring is located.⁶⁴

HUNTING HORSE HILL. Tsain-tonkee (Hunting Horse) first became prominent as a Kiowa warrior under Lone Wolf. Later he was a member of the scouts organized by Kicking Bird to persuade Lone Wolf and other hostile Indians to surrender at Fort Sill. The hill named for Hunting Horse is a 2,040-foot peak on the west side of Mount Scott.

INDIAN HILL. There are two places in the Wichita Mountains identified as Indian Hill. One is located on the military reservation near Andrews Hill and the other near Crater Lake. The latter was known to settlers as Fortification Rock, due to a breastwork of stone around its top. They assumed that it was an Indian fortification guarding a prehistoric village nearby. Stone artifacts from a prehistoric site have been found south of Crater Lake.

IRON MOUNTAIN. Located at the eastern end of what is currently known as the Glen Mountains, this peak is seldom identified on modern maps. Earlier maps, as late as 1931, marked it as one of the noteworthy landmarks west of the wildlife refuge. The mountain received its name because of low-grade iron ore discovered there.

JIMMY CREEK. Beginning as a large spring in the Slick Hills and flowing in a southerly direction to empty into Medicine Creek near Meers, Jimmy Creek was a long-favored camping area for the Kiowas who knew it as Owl Head Creek. The Indians gathered clay from its banks to make into war paint.

Gui-tone (Wolf Tail), better known as Jimmy Quetone, was a Kiowa chief and the son of Quoe-oite. Quoe-oite and his family took their allotments near Owl Head Creek in 1901, and Jimmy Quetone settled near the large spring now known as Jimmy Springs.⁶⁵

Jimmy's grandfather was An-zah-te (Buffalo Udder) who prior to 1833 was a Kiowa chief of the highest rank, one of those privileged to wear scalp-hair fringes on his leggings. Jimmy was the father of George Hunt and Guy Queo-tone, two well-known Indians of modern times.

JONES RIDGE. This ridge of hills, lying southeast of Elmer Thomas Lake, was named for the well-known army scout and interpreter, Horace

P. Jones, who served at Fort Sill from 1869 to 1901, and participated in many historical events of that era.

KERR HILL. One of the geographical features to be named in recent times is a small hill on the southern edge of the military reservation south of Carlton Mountain. It was named in memory of Edwin Virgil Kerr, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1919. Kerr was a member of the 24th F.A., and participated in the siege of Bataan and the Death March. He died in a prisoner of war camp on January 27, 1945.⁶⁶

KETCH CREEK. This creek begins in the hills northeast of Lake Lawtonka and empties into Medicine Creek near Chrystie Hill. Along the way it flows through land that was once a ranch belonging to Frank Ketch, who lost his land in one of the early expansions of the military reservation. The names of Ketch Hill and Ketch Lake were derived from the same man.

KIDDER MOUNTAIN. One of the mountains in the Slick Hills not prominent enough to be listed on current maps was named for a brother and sister pioneering family from St. Louis. They settled about a half-mile south of Saddle Mountain, and fashioned a dugout into the limestone hill that now bears their name. They were comfortable there until the rains began and seeping water transformed the dugout into a large spring. The Kidders packed in disgust and returned to St. Louis.⁶⁷

KING MOUNTAIN. Overlooking Lake Altus, King Mountain was so named because its 2,411-foot elevation made it the largest and tallest in the area, therefore the king of the mountains.⁶⁸

KIOWA LAKE. Kiowa Lake, in the special use area of the wildlife refuge, was named for one of the largest and best-known Indian tribes to share the land around the Wichita Mountains.

KOEHLER HILL. A 1,675-foot hill on the military reservation south of Mount Sherman, Koehler Hill was named in memory of Lt. Col. Elmer J. Koehler, commanding officer of the 961st Field Artillery Battalion, XV Corps Artillery, who was killed in action at Nurembergh, Germany, April 16, 1945, at the age of 32.⁶⁹

KOONKAZACHEY MOUNTAIN. The Kiowa-Apache chief, Koonkazachey, took his land allotment southeast of Lone Wolf, Oklahoma. The nearby mountain on S13, T5N, R19W, was named for him as were the church, school, and community that developed around them.

LAKE JED JOHNSON. Jed Johnson was the democratic congressman from southwestern Oklahoma for many years, and during the period of refuge development was helpful in securing funds for its improvement.

LAKE LAWTONKA. Bob Schuyler, a longtime resident of Lawton and a lake patrolman in the early days after the first dam was built to form this lake above Medicine Park, was the authority for this account of how the lake was named.

One day he was with a group of city officials at the dam as they were dis-

cussing a name for the new lake. He said they stopped an old Kiowa woman, the wife of Hon-a-meda, and asked her the Kiowa name for "good water." She replied, "Tong-get-tigh-gah." From this they extracted the Tong-gah, prefixing it with law from Lawton, and came up with Lawtonka. Shortly afterward the city of Lawton adopted this as the official name of the lake.⁷⁰

Others have maintained that the name was selected in a contest, and was chosen because it imparted an Indian sound to the city's name.

LAKE RUSH. Located just west of the Easter Pageant site, this lake was named for Frank Rush, Sr., who was supervisor of the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve from 1907 to 1923. One of Rush's first assignments was to go to New York City and supervise the crating and shipping of fifteen bison donated by the New York Zoological Society. When he returned with the bison on October 18, 1907, he was met at the Cache railroad station by great throngs of Indians, cowpunchers, ranch owners, and other curious onlookers. Frank had "brought the buffalo back to the Wichitas" and quickly became a local hero. He is credited with providing more names for places in the refuge than any other single person.

LAST MOUNTAIN. According to Hugh Corwin, there is a mountain near the North Fork of Red River just above the junction of Elm Fork that the Kiowa knew as Last Mountain because it was at the western end of the chain. The description fits the one known now as Quartz Mountain.⁷¹

LITTLE BALDY. A small mountain with an elevation of 1,670 feet, it lies between Quanah Parker Lake and Osage Lake. The interesting thing about this mountain is that it is seemingly made of a solid granite uplift. The top is a smooth dome without earth or vegetation. It was originally known as Mount Doris.

LITTLE BOW MOUNTAIN. Little Bow was a Kiowa warrior, and medicine man of sorts, who took his allotment near Roosevelt, Oklahoma. In doing so, he gave his name to the nearby 1,664-foot mountain on Elk Creek.

There is an Indian legend about Little Bow Mountain. It says that an old chief who once lived near the foot of the mountain was married to a young girl. The young wife did not love the old man, and ran away with a young warrior. The two were caught and returned to the old chief for punishment. He demanded that the young man kill the unfaithful wife and then be banished from the tribe. The sentence was carried out, and to this day the spirit of the young woman returns and often is heard singing on the mountain.⁷²

LOBO FLAT. On the north side of Mount Pinchot at the 1,900-foot level is a little mountain meadow that honors the memory of the timber wolf in Oklahoma. Known also as lobo, gray wolf, and buffalo wolf, it once ranged over most of North America. Now it is a rare and endangered species found

only in a few pockets of America's wild lands, including the Canadian and Mexican borders and Alaska's back country. A sighting in the Wichitas in 1934 by Supervisor Harry French was probably the last lobo seen in southwestern Oklahoma.⁷³

LONE WOLF. Gui-pah-go, successor to Do-hauson as principal chief of the Kiowas in 1866, was known to the white people as Lone Wolf. His only son was Tau-ah-kia, who as a nineteen-year-old warrior was killed on December 3, 1873, while on a raid in south Texas. Riding with Tau-ah-kia was his boyhood friend, Momay-day-te, who retrieved the fallen body and buried it on the battleground in Kiowa fashion.

News of the loss did not reach the Kiowa camp near Devil's Canyon until January 13, 1874, when Momay-day-te rode into camp with his face painted black. Tau-ah-kia no longer rode at his side. A war party sent out in revenge engaged in a battle at Lost Valley on July 12, 1874. It was here that the old chief Lone Wolf gave his name to Momay-day-te. The town of Lone Wolf is named for him.⁷⁴

LONG MOUNTAIN. Located six miles west of Snyder, this isolated mountain rises abruptly from the plains. It measures one and three-quarter miles long and a half-mile wide and has an elevation of 1,807 feet. Its long narrow measurement was responsible for its name.

LONGHORN MOUNTAIN. Long-horn, sometimes spelled Longhorn or Long Horn, was a Yaqui Indian, who with his sister, was captured by a band of Comanches in Mexico when he was about eight or nine years old. Long-horn always said his Yaqui name was "Sautaukoy" although the Comanches called him "Sah-wak-ey."

The two children grew up with the Comanches, but when Sah-wak-ey was nearly grown he was traded to the family of the Kiowa Chief Apeah-toné for some horses, and remained with this family group for the remainder of his long and eventful life. He was given the Kiowa name "Goo-in-kee-ne" (Long-horn), the name always being pronounced with appropriate gestures to indicate "long horns."⁷⁵

After some years with the Kiowa, he married Pah-ah-ty (Together), who was the youngest daughter of the Kiowa Chief Satanta. Through his adoption by Apeah-toné and his marriage to Pah-ah-ty, Long-horn became a member of the royalty of the tribe and was considered a subchief.

In 1900 he and his family selected as their allotment the land surrounding a fine spring at the west end of a long, low limestone mountain a few miles north of the Wichitas. The spring flowing from the foot of the mountain became known as Longhorn Spring, and the mountain as Longhorn Mountain.

LOOKAWAY MOUNTAIN. Not identified on maps, this name was given by miners to a tall peak in S23, T3N, R15W, because of the commanding view from its summit.

LOST LAKE. During the mining boom, a prospector named Tom F. Leftwick, known to most of his acquaintances as "Uncle Tom," built a cabin and worked a claim on West Cache Creek. He worked there for several months before discovering a small natural pond well hidden by thick underbrush. Uncle Tom named the little pool "Lost Lake."⁷⁶

The present Lost Lake, covering 10.2 acres, was formed by the construction of a dam in 1926, and covers the original Lost Lake. Funds for the project (\$6,000) were donated by citizens of Lawton. For many years Lost Lake was a favorite recreation area, complete with concession stands for food and drink, and frequently served as the location of Boy Scout summer camps.

MACKENZIE HILL. Located on the military reservation south of Signal Mountain, this hill was named in honor of Col. Ranald Slidell Mackenzie of the Fourth Cavalry, who was post commander at Fort Sill in 1875-1876. Prior to that, Colonel Mackenzie, operating under General Sherman, led many successful forays against hostile Indians.

MARCH RIDGE. Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff during World War I, was honored by the naming of this ridge located on the military reservation south of Jones Ridge and Elmer Thomas Lake.

MEDICINE BLUFFS. The bluffs were long revered by the Indians because of their unusual appearance. Medicine men journeyed to the top of the mountain for nightlong vigils to summon the spirits of their animal counterparts, to conjure visions, or for other forms of "making medicine." Young braves sometimes visited the bluff tops for long periods of fasting and meditation before taking part in war parties or other dangerous expeditions. Hallucinations or "visions" received during this fasting were interpreted by medicine men and set the pattern for the braves' behavior during their following adventure. Sick or ailing Indians were sometimes carried to the top of the bluffs, placed on low rock altars or inside circles of stones, and left to the care of the Great Spirit. If the patient recovered it was great medicine; if he succumbed it was because the Great Spirit so decreed. It was from those practices that the bluffs received their name. Captain Marcy bestowed the name of Trap Mountain on it, but the name did not remain.

Through the years, many stories and legends have arisen regarding the bluffs, including one that Geronimo committed suicide by riding a horse from the top of it. This erroneous story was related to many soldiers training at Fort Sill during World War II. It probably was an adaption of an old Indian legend as related by Thomas C. Battey.

A noted medicine man of the Indians, in company of some friends, in their travels rode up the slope of this hill from the south, when coming to the top, this frightful precipice of two hundred feet appeared before them, stopping them in their course. But the medicine man was

not stopped, neither turned aside. Uttering some words of Indian magic, he rode his horse over the precipice; but to the astonishment of his friends, instead of being dashed to pieces at the bottom, he was gently borne across the chasm to the opposite bank of the stream, where finding himself alone, he turned his horse to look for his friends, whom he beheld at the top of the bluff, afraid to follow and too proud to go around. To relieve them from their unpleasant position, he rode back to the bottom, crossed the creek and rode directly up the perpendicular wall of rock, which rent at his approach, dividing the bluff in two parts by forming a chasm through the cliff several feet in width, through and up which he rode, rejoining his companions at the top, who then followed him down through the pass thus made, now known as the medicine-man's pass. This pass is an inclined passage, ten or fifteen feet wide, extending through the cliff to the top.⁷⁷

Another legend related by Hugh Corwin states that "a young Indian fell in love with a very beautiful maiden who returned his affections. However, the young maiden was given by her father to an old man as his promised wife, and the young couple were in despair. They rode to the top of Medicine Bluff together, the two on one horse, and after a last farewell to each other, rode over the cliff and were dashed to pieces on the rocks far below. This bluff has since been called by many Lovers Leap."⁷⁸

In another legend, two young braves were in love with a beautiful maiden. To decide which should have the privilege of marrying her, the two arranged a contest to prove the one most courageous. Mounted on horses, the braves thundered up the southern slope of the mountain, each determined to come nearer the edge than the other before turning aside. Nearer and nearer to the brink they goaded their horses, neither daring to give way to the other, until there was no room for turning back and each with a hand raised in farewell swept over the bluffs to their deaths below. The grieving maiden, unable to decide between them in life, jumped from the cliff to join them in death.

A slightly different legend concerned two Indian braves from different tribes, vying for the hand of an Indian princess. One, being a crafty individual and knowing his rival to be unfamiliar with the terrain, arranged a horse race, the victor to win the hand of the maiden. On the appointed day, the contestants lined up on the southern slope with the course laid out as over the hill and back. As the race progressed the crafty Indian held his horse back, allowing his rival to take a slight lead. As he crested the hill, the stranger perceived the trickery, but it was too late to escape his doom. The victor, returning to claim his bride, found instead the contempt of his people, and was banished from the tribe forever.⁷⁹

McDANIEL SPRING. This large spring on the north side of Mount

Sheridan was named for William McDaniel, the first settler in the Meers mining camp. In the summer of 1901 thousands of people came to southwestern Oklahoma seeking free land that was given away in the Comanche-Kiowa-Apache Reservation. Others had already entered the area. Among the miners, the McDaniel family erected a small cabin beside the spring on August 5, 1901.⁸⁰

MEDICINE CREEK. Medicine Creek is the principal stream of the Wichita Mountains, beginning in the hills between Saddle Mountain and North Mountain and flowing in an easterly direction before emptying into Cache Creek. The original name was Medicine Bluff Creek, and was so named because it flowed at the base of that natural phenomenon.

MEDICINE PARK. The name was selected for a development on Medicine Creek. F. P. Aycock surveyed the proposed town in late winter of 1908 for Hal Lloyd and J. Elmer Thomas, developers. Aycock came to Lawton as surveying engineer for the Orient Railroad. The original plans for that railroad were to cross the east side of Fort Sill, but this was changed and the route was built through Snyder. The railroad's name was later changed to Frisco.⁸¹

MEERS. In 1882 Andrew Jackson Meers of Mangum wrote the Secretary of Interior for permission to prospect in the Wichita Mountains, but his request was refused.⁸² Like many other gold seekers prospecting the Indian country, the refusal apparently did little to dissuade him, for the same Meers of Mangum slipped in and out of the mountains, prospecting from one end to the other. In 1898 he was arrested by Indian Police at the foot of Mount Scott while digging a mine shaft. In 1900 he set up a camp at the base of Mount Sheridan. When the country was opened to settlement by the great land lottery on August 6, 1901, this camp swelled into a community and became known as the Meers mining camp. On March 12, 1902, a post office was officially established.⁸³

The new ragtown of miners did not remain long in this location, for in October 1902 the government ordered the residents to vacate the premises as it was part of the newly formed Wichita National Forest. The miners folded their tents and replanted their bustling city one mile north at the first ridge above Medicine Bluff Creek.

Andrew J. Meers hailed from Arkansas, where he had served as a captain in the Confederate army. A civil engineer and surveyor, he also managed a hotel in Mangum before becoming county surveyor of Greer County in 1889. Sixty years of age when his town was founded, Meers became recorder of the Otter Creek Mining District, and staked many claims in his own name and his wife, Amelia. In its heyday Meers boasted 300 miners and their families. Today little remains but a crossroad community.⁸⁴

MERIDIAN HIGHWAY. In the 1920s the road that later became High-

way 54 was known as Meridian Highway or Meridian Road because it followed along the 99th meridian.

MISSION CREEK. In January 1889 the Home Mission Board of the Reformed and Covenanters Presbyterian Church sent Rev. W. W. Carrithers and John R. Lee to build a mission among the Indians. The land they selected was located on a small stream of clear water about twenty miles northwest of Fort Sill. They believed the stream to be Cache Creek, and named their mission Cache Creek Mission. Later it was found that Cache Creek was several miles east, so the little stream that ran nearby was christened Mission Creek.⁸⁵

MISSION RIDGE. In the 1890s when Apache prisoners were at Fort Sill, the Dutch Reformed Church built a mission in what is now known as the Punchbowl just north of Medicine Bluffs. The pastor of the mission was Rev. Frank Wright, son of one of the principal chiefs of the Choctaw Nation. Wright was a charming and talented young man, whose sermons and fine baritone solos in the old chapel at Fort Sill were greatly enjoyed by the military personnel. Mission Ridge, on the east side of the Punchbowl, was named for his mission.⁸⁶

MOUNT HINDS. Northeast of Signal Mountain is a small mountain on Medicine Creek named for Maj. Gen. Ernest Hinds, former commandant of Fort Sill and a member of the first class of students in the Field Artillery School.⁸⁷ Mount Hinds was first known as Monument Hill.

MOUNT LINCOLN. When viewed from the scenic highway east of the refuge headquarters, the skyline of this mountain resembles the profile of Abraham Lincoln, complete with adam's apple and necktie. The face of the profile appears to be looking at the sky.

MOUNT LUGERT. Once a small town north of Altus, Lugert was named in honor of its first postmaster, Frank Lugert. The town was established in April 1902 and remained active until the construction of Lake Altus in 1950 covered it. Nearby Mount Lugert took its name from the town and its postmaster.

MOUNT McKINLEY. Located on the military reservation southwest of Crater Lake, this 2,036-foot mountain was named in honor of William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States.

MOUNT MARCY. This imposing mountain with an elevation of 2,360 feet was named for Capt. Randolph B. Marcy, Fifth Infantry, who led the exploration of the upper Red River in 1852. Captain Marcy, with a party of about seventy men, left Fort Belknap, Texas, on May 2 of that year. On May 16, they crossed Cache Creek into what was then considered unexplored territory, although a part of the route they were to follow had been visited by Colonel Dodge and his Dragoons in 1834.

The Wichita Mountains were first reached on May 23, somewhere between present Tipton and Snyder, and Marcy supplied names for Elk Creek,

Otter Creek, Mount Webster, Mount Scott, and other streams and prominences.⁸⁸ In 1908, when many of the geographical features of the Wichitas underwent name changes, it was suggested that Mount Marcy be renamed for Carrie Nation. The suggestion was not accepted.

MOUNT PINCHOT. The highest mountain in the Wichitas, with an elevation of 2,479 feet, was named Mount Pinchot in honor of the first professional American forester, Gifford Pinchot, who was chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, from 1898 to 1910, and later served as governor of Pennsylvania.

Mount Pinchot, located in the northwest corner of the wildlife refuge, can be seen only from the north or west side of the refuge. It is a steep-sided mountain with pointed peak, and although it has a height advantage of fifteen feet over second-ranked Mount Scott, it is not nearly so majestic.

MOUNT RADZIMINSKI. A massive granite mound which lies about one-half mile southeast of the old Camp Radziminski site and four miles northwest of Mountain Park, this mountain is a well-known landmark to people living in the area, but it is not always identified on official maps. One government publication shows it as Mount Radiminski. Like the old army camp, it was named in honor of Lt. Charles Radziminski.

Extensive granite quarry operations were begun on this mountain in 1915, and after more than a half-century of business activity the mountain has changed drastically in size and shape.

MOUNT ROOSEVELT. Providing a 2,240-foot backdrop to the Easter Pageant, Mount Roosevelt is probably one of the most often viewed and unrecognized mountains in the Wichitas. Its brother on the north, Mount Sheridan, is the one that is remembered.

Mount Roosevelt was named for Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States and hero of the Spanish-American War. His wolf hunt in the Big Pasture of Comanche County in 1905 was the event of the decade for southwestern Oklahoma.

MOUNT SCOTT. The second-highest peak in the Wichitas, at 2,464 feet, was named by Capt. Randolph Marcy on July 18, 1852. Marcy believed he was naming the tallest mountain in the range for Gen. Winfield Scott, commander of American Forces during the War with Mexico, and Whig candidate for the presidency in 1852. Later it was discovered that Mount Pinchot was taller.

MOUNT SCOTT'S BOY. This is a 2,020-foot peak on the southwest side of Mount Scott that might properly be considered a part of the larger mountain. Its name came from its location—the two standing together as father and son.

MOUNT SHERIDAN. The name was given to Mount Sheridan by a professional writer, DeBarr Randolph Keim, who accompanied Gen. Philip H. Sheridan to the Wichita Mountains in 1869. In January of that year,

General Sheridan and his party staged a successful elk hunt on the mountain, and Keim promptly named it in his honor.

MOUNT SHERMAN. Following the Civil War, William Tecumseh Sherman was made General of the Army, the four-star successor of George Washington and U. S. Grant. Disturbed by the Indian uprisings of 1871, Sherman decided to make a tour of the border forts. The information he gathered while inspecting Forts Griffin, Belknap, Richardson, and Sill led to the arrest of Chiefs Satanta, Big Tree, and Satank.

A small mountain, 2,207 feet in elevation on the south side of the military reservation near Ketch Lake was named Mount Sherman in honor of the general whose decisive actions marked the beginning of the end of Indian depredations on the plains.

MOUNT TARBONE. Tarbone is a corruption of Tah-bone-mah. The latter is the name of a Kiowa warrior, better known as I-see-o. Tah-bone-mah was the last surviving member of the Fort Sill detachment of Indian Scouts. He rose in social rank within his tribe to become a keeper of one of the Ten Grandmother bundles, the Kiowas' most sacred medicine.

Mount Tarbone, once known as Mount Tarno, is located west of Mount Sheridan, and has an elevation of 2,358 feet.

MOUNT WEBSTER. On June 1, 1852, Capt. Randolph B. Marcy and his exploration party came upon one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the western part of the Wichita Mountains—a 2,259-foot symmetrical peak visible from as far as twenty miles away.

Capt. George B. McClellan, second officer of the expedition, led a group of men to the summit of the mountain where they chiseled the names of Marcy and other members of the party into the granite surface. It was Captain McClellan who named the peak Mount Webster, "in honor of our great statesman," Daniel Webster. Webster was secretary of state at that time, and also the Whig candidate for vice-president, running on the ticket with Gen. Winfield Scott.⁸⁹

Due to its symmetrical conical shape, settlers began calling Mount Webster "Tepee Mountain," and with time the latter name became official.

MOUNTAIN PARK. One of the earlier towns to be established in Kiowa County, Mountain Park began with the name of Burford. It was to be the county seat of the proposed county of Swanson. On February 28, 1902, the name of the post office there was officially changed to Mountain Park, a name coined from its proximity to the Wichita Mountains.

NARROWS. One of the most beautiful spots in the Wichitas is to be found along West Cache Creek, between Eagle Mountain and Rattlesnake Island and downstream in unnamed mountainous areas. Rocky walls of the mountains close in to form a narrow canyon which the stream frequently occupies from side to side. The water is always clear and cool, and varies

from tumbling, shallow rapids to deep, quiet pools. Because of the close canyon walls, it was given its name, "the Narrows."

Northwest of Mountain Park, where Otter Creek emerges from the mountains and near the site of old Camp Radziminski, another canyon was known as the Narrows. Now it is covered by the waters of Lake Snyder.

NAVAJOE. About ten miles east and three miles north of Altus, seven steep mountains rise abruptly from the plain to a maximum height of about 1,000 feet. They extend north and south across the open end of a great horseshoe bend made by the North Fork of Red River. These peaks were formerly called the Navajo Mountains because of the legend that a great battle had been fought at their base, in which a band of Comanches wiped out a war party of Navajo.

About a mile west of these peaks is the site of the old mining town of Navajoe. Nothing is left today of a once thriving trade center for homesteaders, trail drivers, Indians, and miners.

The foundations of Navajoe were laid about 1886 when two men, W. H. Acers and H. P. Dale, established the first general store. They applied for the establishment of a post office under the name of "Navajo" but the Post Office Department insisted on adding a final "e" to the name to avoid possible confusion with another Navajo post office in Arizona.⁹⁰ The name of Navajoe is being perpetuated by the uniting of the former consolidated schools of Warren, Friendship, and Headrick in a centrally located school named Navajoe.

NEST EGG MOUNTAIN. Situated just north of the site of the old mining town of Wildman, this mountain received its name because of its resemblance to a huge nest with a single large egg in its center. Many pioneers thought the mountain was an extinct volcano, and rode many miles on horseback to view the natural wonder.⁹¹

NEWT JONES HILL. Newt Jones Hill is located northwest of Carlton Mountain and southwest of Jones Ridge. The hill was named by the military in honor and memory of Col. Newton W. Jones who died in Germany on April 29, 1945.⁹²

ODLE-PAUGH SPRINGS. Odle-Paugh, son of the famous Kiowa Chief Satanta, took his land allotment two miles north of Saddle Mountain on the southern slope of some limestone hills from which gushed more than forty springs of crystal clear water. These springs have now become known as Odle-paugh Springs and are the source of Saddle Mountain Creek.⁹³

OREANA. The name of this mining camp that later became a townsite and a ghost town was coined by its developers who dreamed of finding rich ores from the surrounding mountains. Located twelve miles northwest of Indianola, the town probably predated its official plat filing date of December 9, 1901.⁹⁴ The town's name was originally Park City.

OSAGE LAKE. Osage Lake is a small impoundment on Cow Creek just

above its junction with Quanah Creek. It was named for a tribe of Indians whose only contacts with the Wichita Mountains came as war parties or as scouts for the army. The most infamous act within the Wichitas was the Osage massacre of the Kiowas at Cutthroat Gap in 1833.

OTTER CREEK. Captain Marcy, while exploring Red River in 1852, observed otter at play in a stream near its junction with the North Fork of Red River, and named the stream Otter Creek. It has its origin in the mountains east of Cooperton, and flows into the Red River below Tipton. It has been the scene of many historical incidents, and the location of the three army camps named Radziminski.

OZARK CANYON-OZARK MOUNTAIN. A miner by the name of Fred J. Burkey filed a claim and began a mine he called the "Ozark" in a canyon west of Twin Rocks Mountain. In memory of his homeland, he called the canyon and the mountain where he was digging by the same name. The mine, canyon, and mountain were located in S23, T3N, R15W.

OZARK TRAIL. In 1928 a U.S. Department of Agriculture circular described the Ozark Trail as "a transcontinental automobile highway leading from St. Louis to Amarillo, Texas, where it intersects the Santa Fe Trail, passes four miles south of the forest boundary at Cache, Oklahoma." Presumably, it received its name from the area in which it originated.

PANTHER CREEK. The last panthers known to be in the Wichitas were along this stream. J. E. Hewitt wrote that settlers often heard the cries of panthers from there. Hunters and trappers formed big hunts and went out to get the beast, or beasts, and succeeded in at least quieting the fears of the settlers. Thereafter, the little stream was called Panther Creek.⁹⁵

Panther Creek begins in the area around Moko Mountain and empties into West Cache Creek at Rattlesnake Island. Along the way, its waters form Burford Lake, and Apache Lake is located on one of its tributaries.

PEARL MOUNTAIN. Pearl Spencer, wife of Frank Spencer, a pioneer settler whose place was adjacent to the north boundary of the wildlife refuge, was honored with the naming of Pearl Mountain.⁹⁶ (See Spencer Creek.)

PENNINGTON MINE TUNNEL. What is probably the best known and best preserved relic of the Wichita Mountains mining days is located on the east bank of West Cache Creek at the lower end of the Narrows. It is a horizontal mine shaft cut into the mountain to a depth of 110 feet. The tunnel is about six feet high and four feet wide, blasted into solid granite.

The Pennington Mine was originally known as the Gold Coin claim and was owned and operated by E. B., A. D., W. L., A. C., S. C., and W. D. Pennington.⁹⁷ The Penningtons also had other claims in the area, including the Copper Blossom, the Comanche, and the Wellington.

For want of a proper name, Boy Scouts camping in the area long ago commonly referred to the tunnel as "Miner's Cave." At certain times of the year, great swarms of pale white crickets fill its dark, wet interior, creating

an atmosphere somewhat akin to one from a horror movie. The tunnel is located in the buffer zone of the military reservation, and permission should be obtained before visiting it.

PHANTOM MOUNTAIN. This 1,962-foot mountain is located at the south end of Mount Lincoln and on the west side of Bat Cave Mountain. When viewed from the Treasure Lake area, it blends so well with its background that it seems to become a part of Bat Cave Mountain. This disappearing act caused it to be named Phantom Mountain.

PORTER MOUNTAIN. Named by miners for one of their kin, J. M. Porter, this small peak is located just outside the Buffalo Gap entrance to the wildlife refuge, about one-half mile northeast of the old mining camp and townsite of Oreana. Many mining claims were located on this mountain, including the "Bonnie," "Minnie Deoso," and Porter's "The Top of the Morning Lode."

POST FIELD. The military airport at Fort Sill was named for Lt. Henry B. Post, 25th Infantry, who was killed in San Diego, California, in 1914 while attempting to establish an American altitude record.⁹⁸

POST OAK CREEK. In 1894 the Conference of the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America decided to establish a mission among the Indians. Rev. Henry Kohfeld requested that he be allowed to go as missionary and was accepted by the conference.

Kohfeld's first efforts, after establishing a camp near Deyo Mission, were directed toward winning the favor of the Comanches who had previously thwarted every attempt to build a mission on their land. For almost three months he worked among the tribe without success. The conference allowed him a small appropriation of money and three months in which to locate a suitable site, and both time and money were about gone. In desperation he appealed to the Indian agent, who agreed to send a wagon and team, and an interpreter to assist him. Together they set out to see Chief Quanah Parker.

Quanah was not home when they arrived, so they appealed to his wives, who in turn pleaded with the chief when he returned. Quanah, it is said, then called a meeting of his leading men and discussed the situation. When the parley ended, he mounted his horse, motioned for Kohfeld to mount behind one of the Indians, and kicked his steed into a gallop. Soon they were racing through the woods with Kohfeld clinging desperately to the rider in front of him. After several miles of daredevil riding, the chief stopped, left his horse, cut several slashes into a large post oak tree, and said: "Here build Jesus House."⁹⁹

Since the tree in which the notches were cut was a post oak, the mission was named for it. The stream running nearby was also named Post Oak Creek.

POST OAK LAKE. Formed by the impounding of waters on Post Oak

Creek, this lake constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, indirectly owes its name to the tree that marked the site for the Post Oak Mission.

PRATT HILL. A foothill of the Wichita Mountains located south of Elmer Thomas Lake, Pratt Hill was named for Lt. Richard H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, who played a dominant role in shaping the destiny of the Indians. As post adjutant at Fort Arbuckle, he instigated the policy of punishing Indians for kidnapping white people, rather than paying a ransom for the captives. He accompanied the Tenth Cavalry to Fort Sill, and participated in the arrest of Big Tree, Satanta, and Satank in 1871.

In 1874 Pratt was given command of thirty or more Indian scouts who volunteered to accompany army troops on campaigns against the hostiles. The following year he was placed in charge of the Indian prisoners being sent to Florida, and remained with them throughout their confinement. His sympathetic, kind treatment of his charges won their affection and respect. With a few of them as a nucleus he later founded the Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.¹⁰⁰

QUANAH MOUNTAIN. Located on the southern edge of the wildlife refuge west of Cache gate, this 1,670-foot mountain was named for the famous Comanche Quanah Parker. Quanah's allotment was taken nearby and his "Star House" was built about three miles south of the mountain. **QUANAH CREEK** which meanders along the west side of the mountain before emptying into West Cache Creek takes its name from the mountain and chief. **QUANAH PARKER LAKE** was formed by a dam on Quanah Creek and covers the site of old Camp Doris.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN. The crystalline rock formations found in great quantities on this large mountain gave rise to its name. Miners frequently looked for quartz seams to mine in their search for precious metals. Quartz Mountain is located on the west side of Lake Altus.

QUETONE POINT. This 2,015-foot mountain, west of Mount Scott, was named for the Kiowa Chief Gui-tone (Wolf Tail), better known as Jimmy Quetone. (See Jimmy Creek.)

Gui-tone received his name when he was eight years old. While camped near the present site of Gotebo, Tsen-goodle rode up on his pony and asked a group of young boys to go with him to get some coyote pups from a den. It was to be their opportunity to prove their bravery. In relating his story, Gui-tone said: "It was my chance. I ran forward to go into the den. The other boys weren't in such a hurry. They gave me a strip of rawhide to tie the legs of the pups. The den was awful deep, and dark. It stunk like a skunk. I could hear something whimpering in there. I lay still a moment. Then I reached out and caught something hairy. It was a tail. I fastened the rawhide to it and began to scramble out backwards, dragging the animal after me. When I was almost clear of the cave there was a terrible snarling. The thing

ran out past me, slashing at me with its teeth. It was a big gray wolf, not a coyote."¹⁰¹

According to Jimmy, the group went to another den nearby and again he was the first to enter. Several pups were obtained, which were promptly killed and made into a stew.

QUINETTE CROSSING. William H. Quinette arrived at Fort Sill in 1878 and began work as an employee of post traders Rice and Beyers. Later he purchased an interest in the firm and was actively associated with Fort Sill for the next half-century. Quinette Road, and the crossing on Medicine Creek, serve as tribute to this post trader who so generously gave his time and money in the development of the fort.

RABBIT HILL. Two places are known as Rabbit Hill in the Wichitas. One is located between Black Bear Mountain and Mount Pinchot, and the other a few miles east of Medicine Park. Both took their names from the rabbits living there. The latter, however, carries a story of an injustice to a famous Comanche chief.

Esa-rosa-vit (White Wolf) was a brave and fierce war leader who later became a powerful figure in changing his band from a nomadic life to the ways of civilization. He took his allotment north of what was then only a fort, and a house was built for his family on the road leading to Medicine Park. On his land there was a small rocky mountain which became known as White Wolf Mountain.

In 1908, names of many of the geographical features of the Wichita Mountains were changed. White Wolf Mountain was one of them, and it became Rabbit Hill.

RAINY MOUNTAIN. Although it may not be properly considered a mountain, this large limestone hill is a major historical site of the Wichitas. It is located at the northern edge of the Slick Hills about fifteen miles south of the Washita River, and was one of the landmarks on the great war trail which led south from Kansas into Texas and Mexico. The Kiowas favored the area for camping, and army units utilized the mountain as a landmark for many of their expeditions. Later the Baptists established a church and school there for Indians, and a small community grew around them.

It is a tradition among the Kiowas that Rainy Mountain was named by Kiowa warriors traveling to Texas on a war journey. The warriors stopped there to fast and pray. While there, it rained and rained so the warriors named it Rainy Mountain.¹⁰² **RAINY MOUNTAIN CREEK** takes its name from the mountain.

RATTLESNAKE BLUFF. The name was bestowed for obvious reasons by a prospector who located a claim there, stating that it was "on a tributary of West Post Oak Creek, in split stream cañon south of Lookaway Mountain and due west of Minitte Mountain, and one-half mile north from mouth

of said cañon situated near the NE boundary of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S26, T3N, R15W."¹⁰³

RATTLESNAKE ISLAND. Originally this was the name selected by the A. D. Lawrence family for Camp Boulder, because of the many rattlesnakes they found there. Later the hill east of the cabin assumed the name, while the campground was identified as Camp Boulder.

Rattlesnake Island is bordered on the east by Panther Creek and on the south and southwest by West Cache Creek. It is not an island, but rather a rocky hill. Rattlesnakes do not seem to be as common there as in other parts of the mountains.

RING TOP MOUNTAIN. About five miles north of Lake Lawtonka, one of the taller peaks in the Slick Hills has three rings formed by exposed rock ledges near its top and on the northern side. Indians referred to it as the mountain with rings on the top, and this was shortened to Ring Top Mountain by early settlers.¹⁰⁴

ROOSEVELT. Like Mount Roosevelt, this little town in central Kiowa County was named for President Theodore Roosevelt. The post office was officially established as Roosevelt on October 31, 1901.

The town began as Parkersburg, in honor of the brother-in-law of one of the developers, C. S. "Cap" Winn. Another town with the same name was being developed southwest of Clinton, so the Post Office Department would not recognize a second town of the same name. Charley Hunter, an organizer of townsites, acquired title to the faltering development. Hunter, a former Rough Rider and ardent admirer of its commanding officer, selected the name Roosevelt for the new town.¹⁰⁵

ROUND TOP MOUNTAIN. As its name implies, the summit of this mountain southeast of Lone Wolf is a massive dome.

RUMBOUGH HILL. In 1911 a board of officers was appointed to formulate plans for the establishment of a Field Artillery School at Fort Sill. The president of the board was Col. David J. Rumbough, First Field Artillery. The board had barely begun its activities before Colonel Rumbough was transferred to Hawaii, and Col. Henry M. Andrews was named to replace him.

SADDLE MOUNTAIN. About ten miles northwest of Mount Sheridan is a 1,973-foot mountain which rises about 700 feet above its base. The top of this mountain has a scooped out, saddlelike appearance and this probably gave it its name. However, according to Ouida Sommers Corwin, there is an old Indian story that a stolen saddle was found there, causing it to be called Saddle Mountain. She wrote that old-time Indians called it Medicine Mountain. "They would bring their gravely ill people and camp at the foot of the mountain hoping by some mysterious means that they would be cured. Of course some did recover and thus they believed in the healing power of Medicine Mountain."¹⁰⁶

SCRATCHING ROCK. After the massacre at Cutthroat Gap, the Kiowas who managed to escape soon joined the camp of a group who had earlier left the ill-fated village to hunt wild horses. Their panic was communicated to the horse-hunting band, who feared that an attack by the Osages was imminent. Many of the frightened Indians attempted to dig hiding places among the rocks on a little hill which stands a mile or so northwest of the mouth of Elk Creek. From this incident the knoll became known to the Kiowas as "Scratching Rock."¹⁰⁷

SEYMOUR MOUNTAIN. The mountain now known as Arapaho Point was originally known as Seymour Mountain, and was named by cattlemen for one of their own. In moving cattle, Seymour found that this was the only mountain in the area that could be traversed by horseback. Like Hobbs Canyon on the northern side of the mountains, Seymour's Mountain marked a shortcut passage through the southern ridge.¹⁰⁸

SHEEP MOUNTAIN. Named by the Kiowas for their fraternity of warriors called the "Society of Wild Sheep," the mountain is located a short distance east of the junction of the North Fork of Red River and Elk Creek, southeast of Tepee Mountain.¹⁰⁹

Sheep Mountain was a favorite campground of the Kiowas, and is historically interesting in that Woman's Heart's band was camped there during the battle of Soldier Spring in 1868. A band under Little Bow camped there in 1891 at the time of the Polant Incident. An Indian named Bob Polant (Creeping Snake) was killed while stealing cattle, and his shooting led to the last soldier-Indian disturbance in southwestern Oklahoma.

SHILOH MOUNTAIN. Warren P. Dempsey donated land for the first school in the Centerville community in southwestern Kiowa County on September 1, 1909. Dempsey named the school after the battle of Shiloh, in which he had fought during the Civil War. The school was erected at the foot of a small mountain which then became Shiloh Mountain.¹¹⁰

SIGNAL MOUNTAIN. Ranking with Mount Scott as a landmark of the eastern Wichitas is a small grassy peak on the military reservation. In 1871 a blockhouse was built at the top of this hill by the army to serve as a signal station and meteorological observatory. Observers in the blockhouse scanned the country with field glasses, and heliographed the news of approaching travelers to the post.

Later a base signal station was established on the post and messages were transmitted by flag, heliograph, or signal lamp to another station on Medicine Bluff, thence to the blockhouse on Signal Mountain or to Mount Scott. Messages were sometimes relayed as far north as Fort Reno.¹¹¹

SITTING BEAR CREEK. On May 27, 1871, Agent Laurie Tatum learned that the Kiowa chiefs Satank (Sitting Bear), Satanta (White Bear), and Addo-etta (Big Tree) were taking credit for the Warren wagon train massacre in Texas, where seven men were killed and forty mules stolen.

Tatum notified General Sherman, who was visiting Fort Sill on an inspection tour, and Sherman had the three arrested.

On July 8 they were transferred from the post guardhouse to the custody of Colonel Mackenzie to take to Jacksboro, Texas, for trial. The prisoners were to be transported in two covered wagons filled with shelled corn, and escorted by a detachment of the Fourth Cavalry.

Sitting Bear was greatly distressed at the turn of events. He believed that the peace policies in effect before Sherman took command meant that the Indians would no longer be arrested for their depredations. Too, he was a member of the Ko-eet-senko, a prestigious military order of the Kiowa, to which only the ten bravest warriors could belong. The Ko-eet-senko were under solemn vow to return from every engagement with the enemy with honor, or not return at all. He could see no way of returning with honor from this arrest, and resolved to die. His high-pitched doleful death song filled the air and could be heard over the garrison.

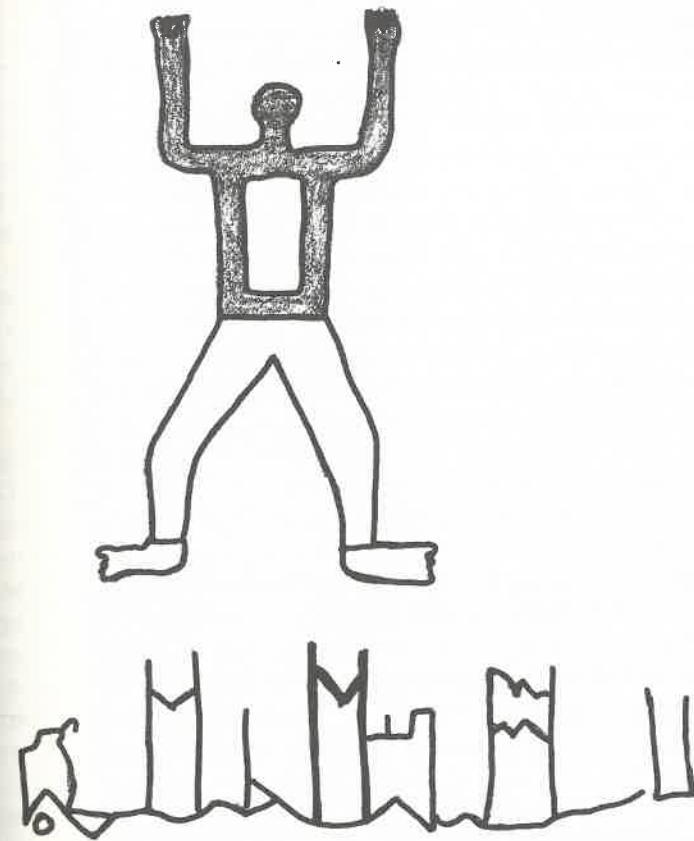
When the prisoner wagons reached the spot where the Fort Sill railroad station was later constructed, Sitting Bear spoke to the scout, Caddo George Washington, who was riding with the caravan. "See that tree?" he said, indicating a large pecan tree beside the trail a short distance ahead. "When I reach that tree I will be dead."

Somehow he managed to slip the manacles on his wrist, removed a hidden knife from his breechclout and stabbed his guard in the leg. He then wrested the soldier's carbine from him and attempted to put it into action.

The commotion in the wagon brought other soldiers to the scene and Satank was shot to death. He was left by the side of the road near the little stream which now bears the name of Sitting Bear Creek in commemoration of old Satank.¹¹²

SLICK HILLS. At one time during the long process that formed the Wichita Mountains, the land sank producing a basin which filled with sea water. This sea lasted for many million years, and the sediments deposited there formed into limestone and sandstone. Then, about three hundred million years ago, a strong subterranean force moved out of the southwest and a lesser force developed from the southeast. On meeting, they pushed up towering peaks. Numerous pulses of uplift and differential folding affected the area throughout the Middle and Upper Pennsylvanian time, and continued into the Lower Permian. Then came millions of years of erosion which left the mountains as we see them today, with the softer limestone forming rolling hills on the north side of the granite range. These smooth, grassy hills became known as the Slick Hills.

SNOW RIDGE. On July 27, 1917, Col. William J. Snow arrived at Fort Sill to assume command of the fledgling School of Fire. He found a physical plant of two long frame shanties, the trader's store, and a group of dusty tents baking under the hot summer sun. Using these facilities he was ex-



Pictograph of lifesized human figure and cryptic inscriptions found on the south side of Soldier Mountain in Kiowa County.

pected to train thousands of field artillery officers to fill the need of the rapidly enlarging army. Colonel Snow immediately made plans to increase the capacity of the school by 4,000 percent, and set out to gain acceptance and funds from Congress. In less than two months the project was approved, and construction of the permanent school was soon underway.

Snow Ridge, located north of Medicine Bluffs, was named in honor of the commandant, who having been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, was ordered away early in the fall of 1918 and soon afterward became the first chief of field artillery.¹¹³

SOLDIER MOUNTAIN. Soldier Mountain takes its name from Soldier Springs which lies at its base. The highest point of the mountain, Soldiers Peak, has an elevation of 2,391 feet.

On the south side of Soldier Mountain, about a hundred feet above the

plain where a huge boulder has fallen down over other boulders to form a cavern of considerable size, a pictograph and cryptic inscriptions were left by inhabitants perhaps centuries before.

The inscriptions seem to have been made by first gouging the rock to make the lines and then coloring them with yellow ocher. In some places the rock has spalled off because of camp fires built on the floor of the cavern. A life-sized human figure was painted with red ocher a few feet above the inscriptions.¹¹⁴

SOLDIER SPRING. The spring derived its name during the 1880s from the fact that troops from Fort Sill and Fort Reno camped there while patrolling the Dodge City cattle trail. It is at the base of the mountains southwest of Tepee Mountain, but there is another spring with the same name farther north.¹¹⁵

The spring was also the site of a decisive battle between the Noconee Comanches under warchief Arrowpoint, and units from the Third Cavalry and Thirty-Seventh Infantry under Maj. A. W. Evans in December 1868.

The Battle of Soldier Spring was a smaller affair than the attack made by Colonel Custer on the Cheyenne village under Black Kettle. Only about 200 soldiers and the same number of Indians were involved. It was singularly bloodless, considering its duration and the amount of firing done. The troops and Indians each lost one man. The fight was not without major significance. A successful part of General Sheridan's plan to converge on the Indians from several directions, it showed the hostiles that they were not safe from soldiers, no matter where they might go.¹¹⁶

SPANISH CAVE. Located at the top of a narrow rocky defile known as Spanish Canyon, the cave derives its name from paintings on its walls believed by some to have been put there by Spanish explorers in centuries past.

Spanish Canyon is located north of the ridge on the west side of the entrance to Post Oak and Treasure lakes. Not a canyon as the term generally implies, it is more nearly a gulley or steep watercourse coming down the mountainside. A long hard climb over boulders and through brush will take one to the cave on the north wall at the top of the canyon. The cave looks as if it was intended to be a mine. It is fifteen or twenty feet in diameter and about the same in depth. The interior surfaces of the cave look as if they were formed by picks and blasting powder, and may have been created by early Spanish miners or Anglo-American prospectors some time during the 1800s.

Three Spanish-type markings decorate the cave walls. Two are crudely drawn Spanish crosses while the third resembles a symbol for the sun, or perhaps a turtle. The markings were made with a reddish-orange stain, and have weathered until they are barely visible. Over the years people have scratched and painted their names on the walls and paintings, further complicating their reading.

The two crosses are at different levels on the walls, one quite near the floor, and have given rise to many searches for buried Spanish treasure. Old Spanish symbols designated the cross as meaning "treasure buried near here." The cross might mean other things as well. To the Spaniard, the symbol was so potent that it could protect a man's possessions as well as himself. It might be a symbol for seeking God's protection, or mean simply that "a Christian was here."

The turtle, if such is the case, is also an old symbol denoting treasure, its head pointing in the direction of the buried hoard. It could also mean defeat, death, or destruction, with the burial of possessions somewhere in the vicinity. If the symbol represents the sun, it could mean that mines or other mineral wealth was close by.¹¹⁷

The cave may have served as a tomb for an Indian boy of six or seven years of age whose body was found mummified. The discovery was reported July 30, 1903, and it was said that several Spanish and Mexican coins were found with the mummy, the latest dated 1821. Following the discovery the cave became known as Spanish Cave.¹¹⁸

SPENCER CREEK. Frank Spencer, a pioneer who settled on Medicine Creek at the mouth of this creek, gave the stream its name. Spencer Creek begins in the mountains near Moko Mountain and flows to the northeast through the old Spencer ranch.¹¹⁹

STEWART MOUNTAIN. This prominent mountain in the southern part of Kiowa County was named for an early-day landowner who acquired title to land around it on September 27, 1922. Andrew J. Stewart settled on S3, T4N, R20W, and began farming near Devil's Canyon.

STUMBLING BEAR PASS. Once known as Gore Gap, this pass in the hills overlooking the valley north of the Wichita Mountains was long known and used by the Indians in their travels. In 1967 the pass was renamed in honor of the Kiowa chief and peacemaker, Set-Imkla (Stumbling Bear). The name Stumbling Bear, incidentally, is a mistranslation. His proper name was more nearly Pushing Bear, or Bear-that-runs-over-a-man.

A historical marker located on the south side of what is known locally as "Prickly Pear Hill," about a thousand feet below the summit of the pass in a special turn-out provided by the State Highway Department, reads:

CHIEF STUMBLING BEAR PASS

Kiowa Chief Stumbling Bear who signed the Medicine Lodge Treaty, 1867, founded the first permanent settlement of Plains tribes on Canyon Creek, southwest of here. First Government-built houses for Indians were erected in the settlement, 1877.¹¹⁹

STYX CANYON. In Greek and Etruscan mythology, the river Styx separated the land of the living from the land of the dead. In the Wichitas, Styx Canyon separates Charon's Garden from the more verdant areas to the

east. Granite Mountain and the valley of Post Oak Creek offer vivid contrast to the stark, moribund aridness of Charon's Garden Mountains.

SUGAR CREEK. This stream has its beginning in two forks, the West Fork originating in the Baker Peak-Grace Mountain area, and the main fork forming in the area north and east of Mount Pinchot. Northeast of Lobo Flat, Sugar Creek Spring contributes its flow to the main stream. The creek then moves northward and empties into Rainy Mountain Creek. According to historian Hugh Corwin, the stream was named by the Kiowa Indians who received government rations of sugar at a distribution point on this creek.

SULPHUR FLAT. Bert Cook, veteran Phoenix, Arizona, gunsmith, who worked as a ranger in the Wichita National Forest in 1907 and 1908, stated that two miners by the names of Doc and Duke built a cabin and settled at the northwest corner of the flats in the edge of the timber. They dug a well for water and found it so full of sulphur that it was unfit for use. Thereafter they hauled their water from Camp Doris.

Elmer Parker, Jr., of the refuge staff, said that the only person he knew who had courage to drink the sulphur water was an old prospector named H. W. Bruce.

SUNSET PEAK. According to Bert Cook, the peak received its name in this manner. Frank Rush, Sr., forest supervisor, and Cook were riding on the high ground east of the headquarters area. It was late in the evening and the men were charmed by the view of the sun going down behind the mountains. Frank said, "Look at Sunset Peaks. Isn't that a beautiful sight!" The name then stuck with the tallest of the peaks in that section. Sunset Peak is located at the western edge of the wildlife refuge in the Charon's Garden Wilderness, and has an elevation of 2,185 feet.

TELEPHONE CREEK. A telephone line from Cache, Oklahoma, to the forest headquarters was built in 1907 under the direction of acting supervisor Wilbur R. Mattoon. On August 8, 1907, Frank Rush took over as supervisor, and conceived the idea of making an emergency telephone line out of the middle wire on the new buffalo pasture fence. Rush arranged with settlers homesteading on the edge of the reserve to serve as fire wardens in return for telephone service.

Bert Cook installed insulators and wire as the fence was installed along the small stream now known as Telephone Creek. The project ended after less than a mile of wire was installed, and the line was never completed.¹²⁰

TEPEE MOUNTAIN. Originally known as Mount Webster, the mountain's name was changed by the local people because of its tepee-like shape.

TREASURE LAKE. Between Phantom Mountain and Granite Mountain are two beautiful lakes situated on the east and west forks of Post Oak Creek. Sometimes referred to as the "Twin Lakes," their proper names are Post Oak Lake and Treasure Lake. Both were constructed by the Civilian

Conservation Corps in the 1930s. Treasure Lake took its name from the legendary treasures hidden in the vicinity. There are tales of the Lost Cave with the Iron Door holding the loot of Belle Starr or Jesse James, a hidden mine worked by Indians rich with lead and silver, four jack-loads of Spanish silver buried in goatskins, and a hundred-pound golden calf buried in a grave near Treasure Lake.

TURKEY CREEK. Beginning in Winter Valley and ending in the Fish Lakes, this little stream of less than three miles in length was named for the wild turkeys once abundant in the mountains. While no longer considered abundant, flocks of the birds may still be seen in the wildlife refuge.

TURKEY PASS. Located south of Moko Mountain above the headwaters of Turkey Creek, the pass was known for the wild turkeys common there.

TURTLE SPRINGS. Prospectors discovered a carving in a rock depicting a turtle, and proposed that it was a Spanish symbol denoting a nearby hidden treasure or mine. The carving is now said to be at the bottom of a reservoir formed by enclosing the spring for the water supply for the Holy City.

TWIN MOUNTAINS. About six miles south of Roosevelt, Oklahoma, are two rather isolated mountains of similar shape and size, and elevations of about 1,750 feet. For obvious reasons they are known as Twin Mountains, although they are further identified as the East and West Mountains. A legend of buried Spanish treasure prompted prospectors to dig several holes on Twin Mountains in search of the treasure.¹²¹

TWIN ROCKS MOUNTAIN. Two large boulders balanced precariously at the summit of this mountain is the reason for its name. Once known as Twin Sisters Mountain, it is one of the most often photographed features in the Wichitas. Its 2,192-foot balancing act can best be seen by looking south from the road west of Caddo Lake in the wildlife refuge.

UNAP MOUNTAIN. Also listed as You-nap, Yonap, Yoanap, and Eunanap, this small mountain in the Slick Hills about eight miles north of Saddle Mountain was named for a Kiowa who drew an allotment and settled there.

WELSH HILL. The easternmost mountain in the Wichitas is a 1,400-foot prominence on the north side of the road to Medicine Park about a mile east of U.S. Highway 277. It is known as Welsh Hill, in honor of Col. Robert S. Welsh, F.A., who was killed in action in France on November 5, 1918. The Kiowas called it Big Tree Hill for their chief, who used it as a raid headquarters.¹²²

WEST LAKE. The name was given to West Lake before the expansion of the original military reservation, because it was then located on the west end. It was originally named Lake Balmer, in honor of the lieutenant commissioned to build it.

WHISKEY SPRINGS. Earl Drummond, one of the first rangers for the

Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, improved a spring then known as Cold Springs by putting a small oaken whiskey barrel inside a larger one, and filling the space between them with concrete. The oak and concrete structure was imbedded in the spring to provide a clean basin for water, free from debris washed in by rains or kicked in by animals. According to Frank Rush, Jr., in 1977, this was done over forty-five years ago and the barrels are still there. The spring is not marked on area maps, but it is located north of Whistle Peak.

WHISTLE PEAK. Elmer Parker, Jr., says that Whistle Peak was named by Frank Rush, Sr., who enjoyed taking his family and guests to this peak to listen to elk bugle in the fall.

WHITE WOLF FORD. A crossing on Medicine Creek, the ford was named for the Comanche chief White Wolf (Esa-Rosa), who lived three miles northwest of it.

Capt. Earl Van Dorn and four troops of the Second Cavalry bivouacked at this point on September 30, 1858, while en route to the Battle of the Wichita Village near Rush Springs. The soldiers rode all night and early the next morning to attack a peaceful Wichita village on Rush Creek in which a traveling band of Comanches were sleeping. Unknown to Van Dorn, the Comanches had just signed a peace treaty with the commanding officer from Fort Arbuckle. A historical marker is located on the west side of the road north of White Wolf crossing.

WILDHORSE CANYON. This area was a favorite grazing place for wild horses in the early 1900s. About 1908 a group of horse hunters built a corral and a long wing fence in the canyon in an effort to capture the 300 horses estimated to be roaming in the mountains and valleys in that vicinity. They placed feed in the corral and attempted to drive the horses into the trap. Instead, the horses scattered into the mountains and only a few were captured. The canyon was known thereafter as Wildhorse Canyon.¹²³

WILDMAN. The ghost town of Wildman was the first town to be organized in the mountains. The first post office, established May 3, 1901, before the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache reservation to white settlement, was a boxcar affair on wheels, which was pulled over the mountainsides to keep apace with the miners. Later the townsite was laid out about three miles east of the community that became known as Cold Springs, and just south of Nest Egg Mountain. The post office was closed in Wildman on November 15, 1904, and the town faded into obscurity in the next couple of years.

Wildman was named for Frank R. Wildman, banker, mining developer, and promoter of the proposed Wildman Central and Wichita Mountain Railway Company. Town founder, E. A. Williams, named the miners' stronghold for his future son-in-law.

WINBORN SPRING. According to Elmer Parker, Jr., the spring was

named for Andy Winborn who ranched in that area. Winborn improved the spring and, to quote Parker, "It is now a real stout spring." Winborn Spring is located about one mile north of Quanah Parker Lake.

WIND MOUNTAIN. Too small to be listed on maps, Wind Mountain is the local name of a small prominence located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S8, T4N, R15W. The name was bestowed in honor of "Uncle Johnny" Wind, a pioneer settler, who also received notoriety for shooting a neighbor in a boundary dispute. The resulting trial was a sensational event for the newly settled country.¹²⁴

WINTER VALLEY. A short time after the Wichita Game Preserve was established by President Roosevelt, the Forest Service invited the New York Zoological Society to select a buffalo range in the area. The society delegated J. Alden Loring to work with E. F. Morrissey, supervisor of the reserve, to pick a suitable location. Loring and Morrissey rode over the entire area, and finally selected about twelve square miles in the west-central section of the reserve.

In a detailed report submitted by Loring on February 1, 1906, he described the site as an area of numerous small and large valleys of gently rolling prairies surrounded by a series of hills, mountains, and ridges. In the center of the range was a cluster of mountains enclosing a large valley easily accessible through several draws and passes. He named it Winter Valley because its natural shelter and excellent stands of bluestem and mesquite grasses made it an ideal winter range for buffalo.¹²⁵

WISDOM CANYON. A canyon frequently mistaken for Devil's Canyon because of its appearance and close proximity, Wisdom Canyon was named for the family of John W. Wisdom who received a patent deed to the property.

WOLF CREEK. Wolf Creek, which begins in the McKenzie Hill-Carlton Mountain area, was named for a commonly known but hard to identify flesh-eating animal. In Oklahoma, there have been three kinds of wolves: the timber wolf, red wolf, and the smaller plains wolf or coyote. The Texas red wolf reached the western edge of its range in the Wichita Mountains. A sight record by Supervisor Harry French was probably the last timber wolf seen in southwestern Oklahoma. The timber wolf, also known as gray wolf, buffalo wolf, and lobo, once roamed over most of North America, but now is an endangered species. Red wolves can interbreed with coyotes, and both can interbreed with wild dogs, leading to some animals extremely difficult to identify.¹²⁶

ZODLETON CREEK. Also known as Stinking Creek, because of the high sulfur content of its waters.

ZODLETON MOUNTAIN. The mountain rises above a sulphur-water spring of typical foul odor and bad taste. The Kiowas named the

spring Zodal-tone, or puking-water. The spelling later became Zodletone for both the spring and mountain.

NOTES

1. Evert Cook to author. Cook is a longtime resident and local historian of the Boone community and southern Caddo County area.
2. W. S. Nye, *Carbine and Lance: The Story of Old Fort Sill* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1943), p. 77.
3. Ibid., p. 319.
4. "The Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve," United States Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular 36 (Washington, D.C., 1928).
5. Art Halloran, *The Nature Man's Stories of the Wichita Mountains* (n.p., 1972), p. 37.
6. Frank Rush, Jr., to author, 1977.
7. Roma Clift Montgomery, "Historical Markers on the Fort Sill Military Reservation," *Chronicles of Comanche County*, 1 (Spring 1955), 27.
8. Buford Morgan, "Treasures of the Wichitas," *Chronicles of Comanche County*, IV (Spring 1958), 21-23.
9. Nye, p. 329.
10. Morgan, pp. 20-21.
11. Nye, p. 329.
12. Jack D. Haley to author, 1977.
13. Steve Wilson, "Meers—Frolicking Gold Camp in the Wichitas," *Oklahoma Today*, (Winter 1972-73), p. 22.
14. Halloran, pp. 19-20.
15. Bill Tugman to author, 1977.
16. Robert L. Ream, "The Mysterious Battle of Blue Beaver," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 1926, reprinted in *Prairie Lore*, 2 (July 1965), 43-44.
17. Arthur R. Lawrence to author, 1976.
18. Paul McClung, "Uncle Tom Mined Happiness in Wichita Mountains," *Lawton Constitution*, January 13, 1974.
19. Cleo Davis to author, 1976.
20. Gillett Griswold to author, 1977.
21. Mrs. R. P. (Ava Ruth) Dempsey to author, 1976.
22. "Oklahoma's Great Plains Country," Southwest Oklahoma Recreation and Tourist Association (Granite, n.d.).
23. Buford Morgan, *The Wichita Mountains: Ancient Oasis of the Prairies* (Waco: Texian Press, 1973), p. 9.
24. Stanley Francis Radzimirski, "Charles Radzimirski: Soldier of Two Continents," *Chronicles of Comanche County*, IV (Spring 1958), 39.
25. Nye, p. 274.
26. Elmer Parker, Jr., to author, 1976.
27. Jason Betzinez, *I Fought With Geronimo* (Harrisburg: Stackpole, 1959), pp. 140-67.
28. Morgan, "Treasure of the Wichitas," *Chronicles of Comanche County*, IV (Spring 1958), 19.
29. Evert Cook to author, 1977.
30. Earl May, "Cold Springs," in *Pioneering in Kiowa County*, 2 vols. (Hobart: Kiowa County Historical Society, n.d.) 1:224.
31. Eunice M. Mayer, "George W. Briggs of Granite," *Prairie Lore*, 5 (January 1969), 131.
32. June Tucker, "History of Cooperton," *Prairie Lore*, 4 (July 1967), 17.
33. Morgan, *The Wichita Mountains*, p. 5. See also Adrian D. Anderson, "The Cooperton Mammoth: An Early Man Bone Quarry," *Great Plains Journal*, 14 (Spring 1975), 130-73.
34. Gillett Griswold to author, 1977.
35. Nye, p. 330.
36. Lawton *State Democrat*, May 16, 1902.
37. Halloran, p. 45.
38. Evert Cook to author, 1977.
39. Hugh Corwin, "Mokeen's Story of the Cutthroat Massacre," *Chronicles of Comanche County*, VI (Spring 1960), 27.
40. Morgan, *The Wichita Mountains*, p. 46.
41. Opal Hartsill Brown, "And They Survived," *Prairie Lore*, 7 (July 1970), 27.
42. Mrs. Ava Ruth Dempsey to author, 1976. Mrs. Dempsey was a daughter-in-law of Warren Dempsey.
43. J. L. and E. Puckett, *History of Oklahoma and Homeseekers' Guide* (Vinita: n.p., 1906).
44. Morgan, *The Wichita Mountains*, p. 82.
45. Steve Wilson, *Oklahoma Treasures and Treasure Tales* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976), p. 127.
46. Nye, p. 82.
47. Halloran, p. 43.
48. Ernestine Kauley, "Kiowas: Children of the Sun," in *Pioneering in Kiowa County* (Kiowa County Historical Society, n.d.), 1:12.
49. Halloran, p. 17.
50. Frank Rush, Jr., to author, 1976.
51. Betzinez, pp. 90, 113, 115.
52. Other informants were Cleo Davis and Newman Wear.
53. Mrs. B. F. Ferguson, "Golden Pass: Wichita Mountain Ghost Town," *Prairie Lore*, 6 (April 1970), 224-26.
54. Elmer Parker, Jr., to author, 1976.
55. Ibid.
56. Ralph Newton, "Headquarters-Pioneer Community," *Prairie Lore*, 4 (January 1968), 170.
57. Eunice M. Meyer, "George W. Briggs of Granite," *Prairie Lore*, 5 (January 1969), 131-36.
58. Nye, p. 330.
59. Ralph Newton to author, 1977.
60. Nye, p. 78.
61. Ibid., p. 291.
62. Bill Tugman to author, 1977.
63. Evert Cook to author, 1977.
64. T. C. Evatt, "Hourigan Spring," *Prairie Lore*, 4 (April 1968), 251.
65. Hugh Corwin, "The A-nanthy Odle-paugh Kiowa Calendar," *Prairie Lore*, 9 (January 1973), 139.
66. Gillett Griswold to author, 1977.
67. Bill Tugman to author, 1977.
68. Cleo Davis to author, 1976. Davis, of Hobart, Oklahoma, also quoted Finis Gillespie and Mrs. Silas Whiteside.

69. Gillett Griswold to author, 1977.
70. Hugh Corwin, "How Lake Lawtonka Was Named," *Prairie Lore*, 2 (January 1966), 112.
71. Hugh Corwin, "A-nanthy Odle-Paugh Calendar," *Prairie Lore*, 9 (January 1973), 133.
72. Earl May, "Legends of Kiowa County," in *Pioneering in Kiowa County*, 1:23.
73. Halloran, p. 27.
74. Kauley, p. 11.
75. Hugh Corwin, *Comanche and Kiowa Captives in Oklahoma and Texas* (Guthrie: n.p., 1959), pp. 92-93.
76. Arthur Lawrence to author, 1976.
77. Thomas C. Battey, *Life and Adventures of a Quaker Among the Indians* (Boston, 1875), p. 62.
78. Hugh Corwin, *The Kiowa Indians: Their History and Life Stories* (Guthrie: n.p., 1958), p. 221.
79. Buford Morgan, "Treasures of the Wichitas," *Chronicles of Comanche County*, VI (Spring 1960), 30-31.
80. Iva Williams Allen, "Early Days in Meers, Oklahoma," *Prairie Lore*, 11 (April 1975), 194.
81. "From The Lawton Constitution," *Chronicles of Comanche County*, II (Autumn 1956), 106.
82. Morris Swett, Minutes of the Board of Directors, Comanche County Historical Society, March 14, 1957.
83. Gladys Gray Austin, "Comanche County: A Bit of History and a Few Facts," *Chronicles of Comanche County*, II (Autumn 1956), 75.
84. Steve Wilson, "A. J. Meers: The First of the Gold Seekers," *Prairie Lore*, 1 (October 1964), 40-45.
85. Morgan, *The Wichita Mountains*, pp. 148-49.
86. Nye, pp. 266-67.
87. Ibid., p. 320.
88. Naming of the geographical features was not confined to Marcy alone, as other members of the group also participated.
89. Randolph B. Marcy, *Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana* (Washington, D.C., 1854), p. 21.
90. Everett E. Dale, "Navajoe," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XXIV (1946), reprinted in *Prairie Lore*, 9 (April 1973), 194.
91. Bill Tugman to author, 1977.
92. Gillett Griswold to author, 1977.
93. Hugh Corwin, *Comanche and Kiowa Captives*, p. 81.
94. Hugh Corwin, "Oreana: Ghost Town," *Prairie Lore*, 10 (October 1973), 104-8.
95. J. E. Hewitt, *'Neath August Sun, 1901* (n.p., 1933), p. 101.
96. Hugh Corwin to author, 1976.
97. Comanche County Clerk, Lawton, Okla., Miscellaneous Records, Book 3, p. 316.
98. Nye, p. 231.
99. A. J. Becker, *The Story of Post Oak Mission to the Comanches* (Board of Foreign Missions: Mennonite Brethren Church of North America, 1948).
100. Nye, p. 231.
101. W. S. Nye, *Bad Medicine and Good* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1962), p. 133.
102. Kauley, p. 11.
103. Comanche County Clerk, Lawton, Okla., Miscellaneous Records, Book 1, p. 103.

104. Evert Cook to author, 1977.
105. Susan Smith, "Parkersburg Now Roosevelt," in *Pioneering in Kiowa County*, 1:197.
106. Ouida Sommers Corwin, "Saddle Mountain History," *Prairie Lore*, 12 (April 1976), 229.
107. Nye, *Carbine and Lance*, p. 6.
108. Informants, Frank Rush, Jr., 1976, and Bill Tugman, 1977.
109. Nye, *Carbine and Lance*, p. 72.
110. Ava Ruth Dempsey to author, 1976.
111. Nye, *Carbine and Lance*, p. 285.
112. Ibid., pp. 135-46.
113. Ibid., p. 323.
114. O. F. Evans, writing in the *Oklahoma Academy of Science* in 1928, stated: "It seems quite evident that both were made by primitive people before the white occupation but that the human figure was made at a considerable later date than the writing."
115. Nye, *Carbine and Lance*, p. 72n.
116. Ibid., p. 82.
117. Morgan, "Treasures of the Wichitas," *Chronicles of Comanche County*, VI (Spring 1960), 32-33.
118. Steve Wilson, *Oklahoma Treasures and Treasure Tales*, p. 5.
119. Hugh Corwin to author, 1976.
120. Bert Cook to author, 1976.
121. Marie M. Willis, "Twin Mountain Pioneers," *Prairie Lore*, 12 (July 1973), 44.
122. Nye, *Carbine and Lance*, p. 331.
123. Bert Cook to author, 1976.
124. Jack D. Haley to author, 1977.
125. Jack D. Haley, "The Wichita Mountains: The Struggle to Preserve a Wilderness," *Great Plains Journal*, 13 (Spring 1974), 150.
126. Halloran, pp. 23-27.